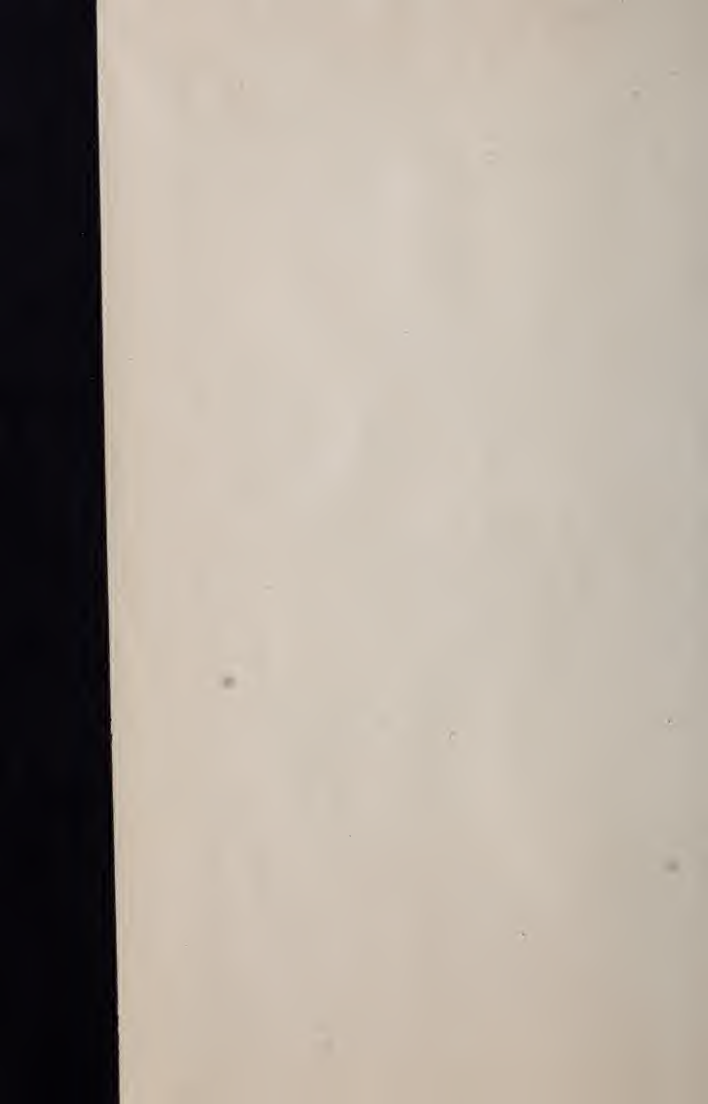




Class U 113

Book .585

PRESENTED BY





U. S. VOLUNTEER.

A BOOK OF

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS,

COMPRISING THE PRINCIPLES OF

AIMING AND TARGET PRACTICE,

FORMS OF DRESS PARADE AND REVIEW, DUTIES OF

GUARDS AND SENTINELS, INSPECTION, WITH

MODE OF SLINGING KNAPSACKS,

MUSTER,

REGULATIONS FOR UNIFORM AND DRESS OF THE ARMY,

MANNER OF RECRUITING, DESCRIPTION OF ARMY

RATION, CAMP EQUIPAGE, ETC., ETC.

ALSO,

THE RULES AND ARTICLES OF WAR,

COMPILED FROM

STANDARD WORKS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

AND

A MANUAL FOR

COLT'S REVOLVING RIFLE.

BY P. T. SWAINE,

1ST LIEUTENANT 10TH INFANTRY, U. S. ARMY.

BOSTON:

S. C. PERKINS.

13 WASHINGTON ST.,

1861.

The undersigned graduates of West Point, having examined the U. S. Volunteer compiled by LIEUT. P. T. SWAINE, U. S. A., and his Manual for Colt's Rifle, most cheerfully recommend them as works of great importance, giving that valuable military instruction so essential to the Volunteers and Home Guards of the Union to make them effective troops.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,

Major General U. S. A.

GORDON GRANGER,

Captain U. S. Mounted Rifles, Ass't Adjutant Gen'l O. V. M.

JNO. H. DICKERSON,

Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A., and Lieut. Col. and Asst. Qr. Mas.
General O. V. M.

WM. W. BURNS,

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Graduate of 1828.

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1861.

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Gift
Miss M. O. Codman
March 1914

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by
P. T. SWAINE,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States,
for the Southern District of Ohio.

PREFACE.

The Schools of the Soldier, Company and Battalion, teach the manual of Arms, and evolutions of Troops, but to become soldiers, military knowledge, additional to that comprised in Tactics, is absolutely necessary. It would be impracticable however at this time for volunteers to provide themselves with the numerous orders and military books published by the War Department, therefore the author has extracted from them what is most important to know.

As the object of the author in preparing this little work is not literary fame, but simply in the present crisis of affairs, to present to the volunteers of the Union such indispensable information in their most essential duties, as will make them soldiers fit for service as well as parade; wherever he has had occasion to use works already adopted by U. S. Army authorities, he has retained the language of the original text, preferring to give the standard regulations in the identical form in which they were adopted.

To Captain Henry Heth, U. S. A., author of "A System of Target Practice," adopted by the War Department, the undersigned is indebted for most of the valuable remarks in reference to aiming.

P. T. SWAINE,

FIRST LIEUT., 10TH INF., U. S. A.



Part First.

THE PRINCIPLES OF AIMING AND TARGET PRACTICE.

When we reflect that many of our Volunteers have never fired a piece, prior to their service, and some no doubt have seldom if ever handled one, it would be surprising indeed were such men good shots.

The slow progress in attaining anything like precision in firing is believed attributable, in a great measure, to ignorance of those principles which must govern all good marksmen when firing, the chief of which is a knowledge of aiming the piece correctly.

Persons accustomed to the use of fire-arms from their youth find no difficulty in aiming a gun correctly at an object. Not so, however, with the man who has never handled a gun.

An officer standing in the rear, or in front of a man when aiming cannot detect inaccuracies of aim; but, if the soldier is made to place his gun on a suitable rest, and aim it at an object, the officer will immediately detect all errors, which having been pointed out, the soldier receives a useful lesson in aiming his piece, which it will

be easy for him to carry out when aiming from a prescribed position.

In order that fire-arms in the hands of soldiers may produce their full effect, it is necessary,

1st. That the soldier should have sufficient knowledge of the parts of his piece to enable him to take it apart and put it together again for the purpose of keeping it in order.

2d. That the soldier should know how to load his gun properly. The School of the Soldier contains all that is necessary on this subject.

3d. That the rules for firing his piece should be known; that is to say, that he knows the manner of regulating his aim according to the distance of the object to be hit.

4th. That he should be practised in estimating distances within the range of his piece.

5th. That he should be able to take a position which enables him,

To aim with ease;

To keep the body steady, without constraint;

Not to incline the sights to the right or left;

To support the recoil.

6th. When pressing on the trigger to discharge the piece, not to derange his aim.

The above comprises all that is necessary for the soldier to know, and put in practice, in order that he may obtain the maximum effect of his arm.

By examining the details of instruction as given above, it will be seen that, in order that a soldier may be made familiar with them, it is not necessary to fire in reality.

The soldier should acquire the above by degrees. If the soldier's attention be at first confined to aiming his piece, he will more readily acquire this than if he were

required to aim, and to take a prescribed position at the same time. Having acquired a knowledge of the principles of aiming his piece, and then a prescribed position, he will readily acquire the habit of aiming correctly from this position.

He should now learn the proper manner of pulling the trigger, and, when putting this in practice, to keep his piece steady.

The soldier will next be taught to support the recoil, and become accustomed to the report of his piece, by first using caps, and then blank cartridges.

Such appears to be the natural order of instruction to overcome the difficulties attending the proper use of his arms when firing. It is asserted, by the English and French, that soldiers, by the above course of instruction, have been made good shots without having fired a single ball.

The necessity of soldiers being able to estimate distances with some degree of accuracy is very evident. Without such knowledge, no accuracy of fire could be obtained when deployed as skirmishers; as the soldier is then compelled to rely upon his own judgment. It is a matter of great importance, therefore, that the instructor should practice his men in estimating distances.

First Lesson.

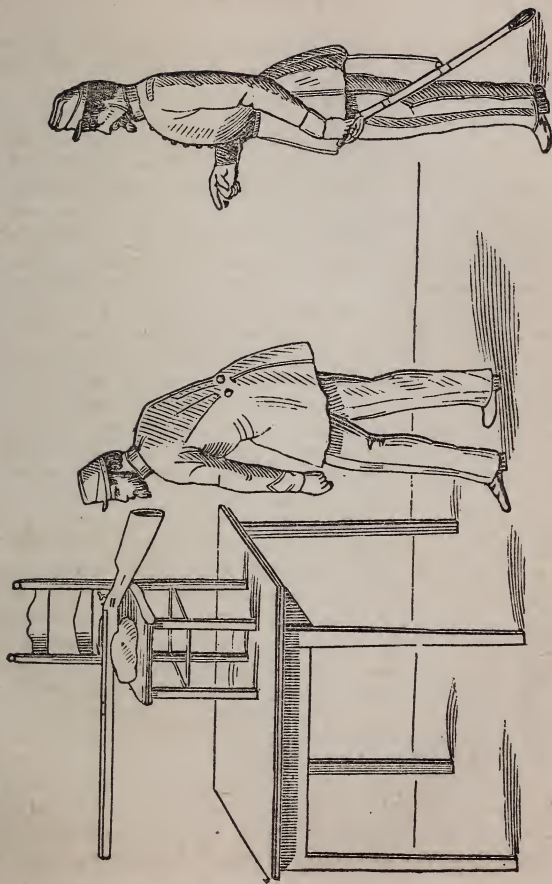
EXERCISE PREPARATORY TO FIRING.

In the exercises which constitute this lesson, the company will be divided into as many squads as there are instructors available. When the exercise is conducted on the drill ground, the squads will be formed in one rank, with an interval of one pace between the files, and equipped as for drill. The bayonet, as a general rule, will be in the scabbard, unless otherwise directed.

ARTICLE I.

AIMING.

Instruction in aiming will be given at first in the quarters if practicable. A bag, partially filled with sand or earth, is placed on a bench, the bench on a table: by striking the bag with the back of the hand, an indentation will be formed in which the piece can be rested. The piece is now placed on the bag, and aimed by the instructor on some object, such as a wafer on the wall, being careful that the sights incline neither to the right or left. He now points out to his squad the two points which determine the line of sight; that is, the top of the front or muzzle sight, and the middle of the notch of the hausse or breech-sight. The instructor explains that aiming consists in bringing these two points, and the object aimed at, in the same right line.



Each man, in turn, placing himself behind the butt of the piece, without touching it, closing the left eye, looks through the middle of the notch of the breech-sight, over the top of the front sight, and on the center of the wafer upon which the line of sight was previously directed, and satisfies himself that these three points are in the same right line, (see Plate 1). The instructor will now derange the gun, and then call up each soldier in turn, who will aim the piece at the point indicated: he will criticize the aiming, pointing out to each of them their error or errors, if any are found, by making them see that the object aimed at is not in the line of sight, but that this line passes to the right, left, above, or below, as the case may be. After having rectified the aiming of each soldier, the instructor will be careful to derange the piece. This exercise will be repeated; but, instead of the instructor rectifying errors himself, he will first call up the men of his squad in turn, and ask each if the line of sight passes to right, left, above, or below the point indicated, or whether the piece inclines to the right or left. When the men have expressed their opinions, the instructor will give his own, correcting thus all the errors which have been committed. The instructor will repeat this exercise as often as may be necessary. After each drill the instructor will enter, in a note-book, good, medium, or bad aiming, opposite each man's name.

Two drills, of two hours each, devoted to the first part of the instruction in aiming, will be sufficient to teach the generality of men the principles of aiming a gun with the raised sight down.

In a third drill, the instructor will explain to his squad the use of the different parts of his piece, the rules for firing, the object and use of the raised sight, by tracing the following figure on a board, table or

floor. Explain the line of fire is the axis of the gun indefinitely produced, that the ball describes a curved line during its flight, that the line of sight is a right line passing through the middle of the notch of the rear sight and the top of the front sight, that the point-blank is the second intersection of the trajectory, or curve with the line of sight. Assuming the point blank of a gun with the hausse down, to be two hundred yards, he will explain to his squad, that to hit a man in the head at two hundred yards, aim at his head; at one hundred and fifty, at his throat; at one hundred at his chest, and so on. Thus with the assistance of a curved line, and a few simple remarks adapted to the comprehension of any man of ordinary intelligence, the squad will receive a lesson which many will find useful in practice and but few will forget. The instructor will from time to time during the drill, question the men, and satisfy himself that he is clearly understood. The instructor will also add, that by use of the hausse or raised sight, the number of points blank are increased, and explain the reason.



The fourth, fifth, and sixth drills that follow will take place on the drill-ground, and squads will be exercised in aiming at any distance between one hundred and one thousand yards, or up to that point for which the arm is sighted. Each company is provided with a target, and each squad with a bag partially filled with sand,

and a tripod, formed of poles about six feet long, tied or fastened near the top. The tripod is placed in an upright position, the sand bag on the tripod, and the piece on the sand-bag. Each man aims his own gun, (see Plate 2). When he pronounces his piece correctly aimed, the instructor calls up the remainder of the squad in turn, to examine the piece and inform the instructor in a low tone, how, in their opinion, the gun is sighted. The instructor notes down their answers in his note-book. He then examines the piece himself, pronounces how the gun is aimed, calls up those who answered incorrectly, and having satisfied them of their errors, requires the man who aimed the piece to correct his mistake. At the end of the drill the instructor will note good, medium, or bad aiming opposite each man's name. Should the captain of the company require it, the note-books used by the instructors during drill will be handed to him after drill.

ARTICLE II.

POSITION OF A SKIRMISHER AIMING STANDING.

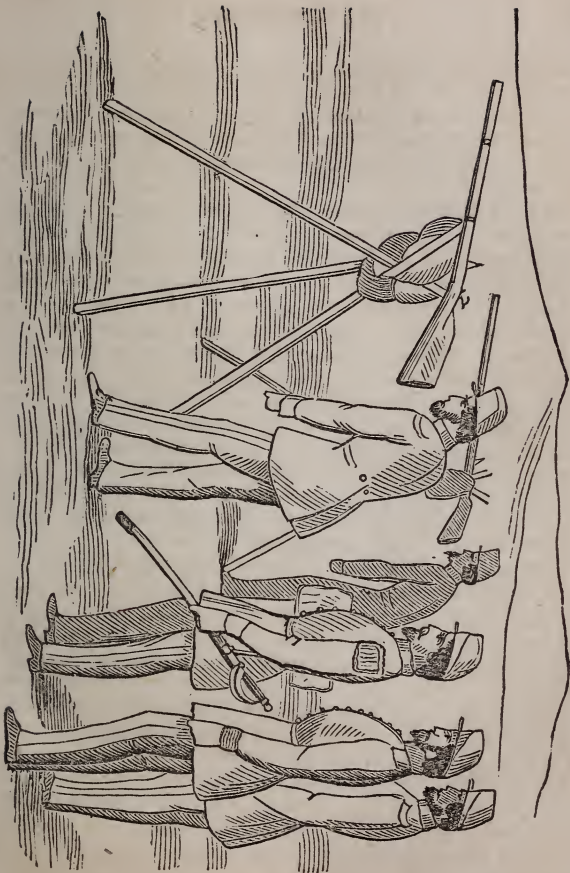
When the men can aim correctly from a rest, they will be instructed in the above position.

Squads under arms will be formed in a single rank, with an interval of one pace between the files.

The instructor, facing the squad, will give the details of the position, executing the same himself as he describes them.

AIMING WITH SIGHT DOWN.

The soldier having been brought to a ready, as prescribed in the School of the Soldier, the commands are,



1, *As a Skirmisher* ; 2, *Aim*.

At the second Command the piece is brought down as prescribed in the "Aim" School of the Soldier, but the right foot is carried fifteen inches to the rear of the left heel.

As the instructor proceeds with the squad, he will direct those who have been instructed to exercise themselves in taking the position, keeping it for an instant, and then abandoning it, repeating this as often as they can while the rest are being instructed. Men will be cautioned not to cock the piece when repeating the instruction. The squad will now be exercised in aiming together, keeping them in the position long enough to confirm, but not long enough to fatigue them. This drill may be conducted in the quarters. In this case the instructor will drill but one man at a time; the remainder will exercise themselves in taking and abandoning the position as he proceeds. Two drills will be given in the above exercise. One will suffice for soldiers who have been previously instructed.

During the drill, the soldier will not be required to aim at any fixed point, the object being, that he may acquire with ease the position of a soldier, "aiming as a skirmisher, standing," and the habit of readily catching with his eye the two points which determine the line of sight.

When the men are confirmed in the position described above, they will be exercised at aiming at a mark. First, with the sight down: one drill will be given to this exercise. Previous to the man's aiming, the instructor will order him to direct the line of sight below the point to be aimed at; to raise the piece slowly until the line of sight is on the point designated, preserving his aim for an instant, keeping the body and gun immo-

vable. During the first part of this drill the men will be instructed individually.

To cease aiming the commands are,

Cease—Aiming.

The piece is half cocked at this command and the men come to a shoulder.

The men will now be exercised in aiming, using the hausse for ranges for which it is graduated, and the intermediate ones.

AIMING WITH THE SIGHT RAISED.

Executed as in aiming with sight down, except that the hausse is regulated for the distance indicated by the thumb and first finger of the right hand, before that hand seizes the piece at the small of the stock.

Two drills will be given to this exercise: during the first drill, the men will be instructed individually, commencing with the lower sights, and then causing the hausse to be raised gradually.

The position of a soldier aiming as a skirmisher cannot always be taken exactly in the same manner, as it will be found necessary to lower the shoulder and arms in proportion as the hausse is elevated: without moving the body, or inclining the head, the soldier by lowering the shoulder and arms, can take any line of sight from 250 to 1000 yards. This will be found a good exercise for the men. In order to aim at objects 800, 900, and 1000 yards distant, it is necessary to press the heel of the butt of the piece against the shoulder. If men have short necks, the position is constrained, and cannot be taken properly. Instructors perceiving this difficulty will exercise their judgment in requiring men to

take the position above designated when firing at these long ranges.

During the second drill, squads formed on the drill-ground will be exercised in aiming together, using the different lines of sight for which the hausse is regulated. In this drill the bayonet will be fixed when aiming at distances less than 400 yards.

ARTICLE III.

POSITION OF A SOLDIER KNEELING AND AIMING AS A SKIRMISHER.

The instruction will be given without times or motions. The instructor will command,

"Take the position of a Skirmisher, Kneeling and Aiming," or "Cease Aiming."

The instructor will detail the position of a skirmisher kneeling and aiming, as follows. The squad is supposed to be at shouldered arms, the files one pace apart. Take the position of "present-arms"; then carry the right foot to the rear and to the right of the left heel, and in a position convenient for placing the right knee upon the ground in bending the left leg; place the right knee upon the ground, lower the piece, the left forearm supported upon the thigh on the same side, the right hand on the small of the stock, the butt resting on the right thigh, the left hand supporting the piece near the lower band. Move the right leg to the left, around the knee supported on the ground, until this leg is nearly perpendicular to the direction of the left foot, and thus seat himself on the right heel. Raise the piece with the right hand and support it with the left, holding it near the lower band, the left elbow resting on

the left thigh near the knee. With the thumb and forefinger of the right hand regulate the hausse, if necessary; cock the piece, seize it with the right hand at the small of the stock, the right shoulder raised or lowered according to the position of the target, the right elbow nearly to the height of the shoulder; aim at the point indicated, keeping the top of the muzzle-sight and the bottom of the notch of the hausse in the vertical plane of fire, the thumb of the right hand over the small of the stock, the last joint of the first finger of the right hand in front of but not touching the trigger, the other fingers of this hand grasping the small of the stock. The instructor, having taken, and detailed at the same time, the position of a skirmisher kneeling and aiming, will instruct the men in aiming from this position, in conformity with what has been prescribed in Article II. Two drills will be given to this exercise. One will suffice for soldiers previously instructed in the drill.

ARTICLE IV.

KEEPING THE PIECE STEADY WHEN THE TRIGGER IS PULLED.

It is easy to preserve the aim until the trigger is pressed upon in order to discharge the piece; but, when this is done, the aim is maintained with difficulty. When pressing on the trigger, the line of sight is apt to be deranged: although properly directed before touching the trigger, it may not be so at the moment the discharge takes place. The report of the discharge of his piece should find the soldier still preserving his aim. The soldier will attain this if he holds his breath from the moment he commences to touch the trigger until the gun is discharged; if he does not pull the trigger with a jerk, or suddenly, but increases the pres-

sure on the trigger by degrees; if he places his finger in such a manner upon the trigger as to exercise its full force, pressing not on the extremity of the finger, but on the last joint, or as near this joint as the conformation of the man will permit. The instructor, holding a gun in a convenient position similar to that of charge bayonet, will point out to each soldier in succession the manner of pulling the trigger, which will be done with the first finger of the right hand as described above, the remaining fingers of this hand under and grasping the small of the stock, the thumb over the stock.

The men repeat after the instructor, in succession, what he has just executed. After this has been repeated as often as necessary, the instructor explains to his squad how they should manage in order to fire without deranging the position of the piece after bringing the line of sight to bear on an object. He will explain and execute this as follows, aiming as in Article II.

Press upon the trigger by degrees with the last joint of the first finger of the right hand, closing the muscles of this finger without moving the arm, holding the breath, the sound of the discharge finding the soldier preserving the line of sight upon the point aimed at. Remain aiming an instant after the gun is discharged, to be assured that the object is still in the line of sight. In actual firing, it will be impossible to preserve the aim the instant the gun is discharged; but, should the gun hang fire, the soldier accustomed to remain an instant aiming will be more apt to make a good shot.

The instructor should make the soldier understand that a good marksman is known by the steadiness with which he preserves his gun when it misses fire.

The men will be made to take one, or the other, of

the positions of a soldier aiming, as laid down in Article II. They will be permitted to snap the gun without any commands being given to that effect. The instructor will indicate the distance, either assumed or real, of the target, and will see that the men use the sights corresponding to those distances. The instructor will command, for instance, "Take the position of a 'skirmisher aiming standing' at 600 yards' aim.

The exercise given in this article is considered of great importance. It will be repeated for four drills. Two will suffice for those men who have been previously instructed.

ARTICLE V.

SIMULATED FIRING WITH CAPS.

This article is the same as the preceding, except that a cap will be used, and it will not be necessary to explain to the soldier the manner of pulling the trigger. Squads assembled in the quarters will be made to aim at a lighted candle, which will be placed three feet or more from the muzzle of the gun. The line of sight will be brought to bear below the flame; then, gradually raising the piece until the line of sight is directly on the flame, the cap will be exploded: if the cone and barrel of the piece are perfectly clear, and the piece correctly sighted, the body kept steady when aiming and at the moment the cap explodes, the candle will be extinguished. Simulated firing with caps will be executed in two drills. Ten caps per man will be exploded at each drill; eight caps standing and two kneeling.

ARTICLE VI.

SIMULATED FIRING WITH BLANK CARTRIDGES.

Firing with blank cartridges will be conducted in conformity with the principles laid down in the foregoing articles. The squad will be formed on the drill-ground as prescribed in Article II. The men will fire in succession at a target, placed, or supposed to be placed at different distances. The rules laid down in the foregoing articles relating to a soldier aiming will be strictly followed. This lesson will be executed in two drills; ten cartridges will be fired per man at each drill; eight standing and two kneeling.

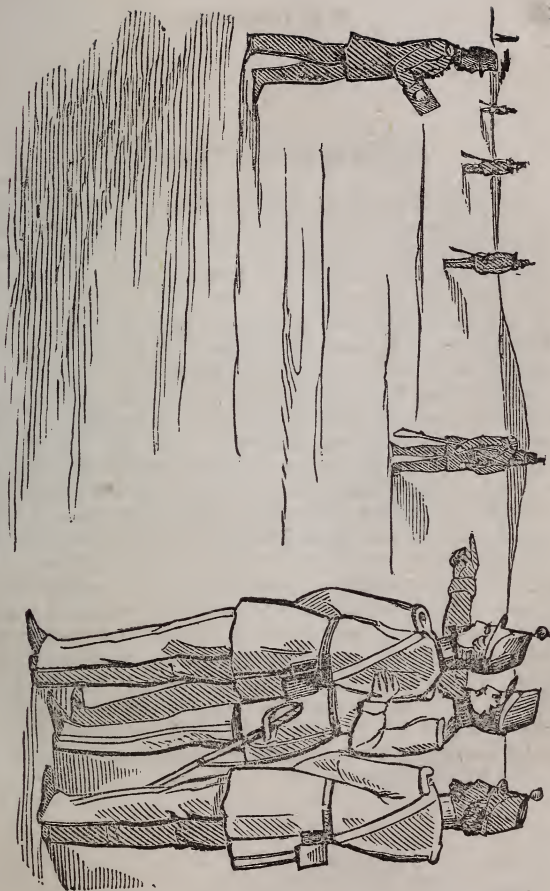
The object of these drills is to accustom the men to preserve their aim when firing.

ARTICLE VII.

FIRING WITH BALL CARTRIDGES.

Firing at a target with ball cartridges will be conducted in conformity with the principles for firing with blank cartridges. The target will be placed at a distance of 50 yards at first, and, in a book kept for that purpose, a record of the shots will be made, and the relative claims of the men as marksmen noted. The firing will be conducted at 100, 150, 200, and 250 yards in a similar manner. Prizes for the best marksmen should be procured, if practicable.

ESTIMATING DISTANCES.



ESTIMATING DISTANCES.

To teach the men to estimate distances, the instructor will form his men at the extremity of a line on which he has measured various distances. He will order four men to place themselves, the first 50 yards, the second 100, the third 150, and the fourth 200 yards from him on the line. He will point out different parts of the dress, arms, equipments, and figure of the men on the line, such as can readily be distinguished at each of the distances mentioned, and such as can not be, and he points out the difference in the appearance of the same objects at these distances. He will direct his squad to notice that the men appear smaller the farther they are distant, although in reality they are nearly the same height. After sufficiently instructing them in this way, he will cause the four men to return to the squad, face the squad about, and send one man forward, directing him to halt at a given signal; then he faces the squad to the front again, calls each man to him in turn, directing them to give their estimates in a low voice, that no man may be influenced by the opinion of another. The distance is then measured, and faults corrected. The appearance of men at distances of 300, 400, 500, and up to 1,000 yards will be taught in the same manner, and afterward the distance will be estimated by the appearances.

Part Second.

FORMS OF PARADE.

ON all parades of ceremony, such as Reviews, Guard-mounting, at *Troop* or *Retreat* parades, instead of the word "*Rest*," which allows the men to move or change the position of their bodies, the command will be "PARADE—REST!" At the last word of this command, the soldier will carry the right foot six inches in rear of the left heel, the left knee slightly bent, the body upright upon the right leg; the piece resting against the hollow of the right shoulder, the hands crossed in front, the backs of them outward, and the left hand uppermost. At the word "ATTENTION!" the soldier will resume the correct position at ordered arms. In the positions here indicated, the soldier will remain silent and motionless; and it is particularly enjoined upon all officers to cause the commands above given, on the part of the soldier, to be executed with great briskness and spirit.

Officers on all duties under arms are to have their swords drawn, without waiting for any words of command for that purpose.

I. DRESS PARADE.

There shall be daily one dress parade, at *troop* or *retreat*, as the commanding officer may direct.

A signal will be beat or sounded half an hour before *troop* or *retreat*, for the music to assemble on the regimental parade, and each company to turn out under arms on its own parade, for roll-call and inspection by its own officers.

Ten minutes after that signal, the *adjutant's call* will be given, when the captains will march their companies (the band playing) to the regimental parade, where they take their positions in the order of battle. When the line is formed, the adjutant on the right of the line commands: 1. *Guides*. 2. *Posts*. The captain of the first company, on notice from the adjutant, steps one pace to the front, and gives to his company the command, "*Order—ARMS! PARADE—REST!*" which is repeated by each captain in succession to the left. The adjutant takes post two paces on the right of the line; the sergeant-major two paces on the left. The music will be formed in two ranks on the right of the adjutant. The senior officer present will take the command of the parade, and will take post at a suitable distance in front, opposite the center, facing the line.

When the companies have ordered arms, the adjutant will order the music to *beat off*, when it will commence on the right, beat in front of the line to the left, and back to its place on the right.

When the music has ceased, the adjutant will step two paces to the front, face to the left, and command:

1. *Attention!* 2. *Battalion*. 3. *Shoulder—ARMS*. 4. *Prepare to open ranks!* 5. *To the rear, open order!*
6. *MARCH*.

At the sixth command, the ranks will be opened according to the system laid down in the Infantry Tac-

tics, the commissioned officers marching to the front, the company officers four paces, field officers six paces, opposite to their positions in the order of battle, where they will halt and dress. The adjutant, seeing the ranks aligned, will command:

FRONT!

and march along the front to the center, face to the right, and pass the line of company officers eight or ten paces, where he will come to the right-about, and command:

Present—ARMS!

when arms will be presented, officers saluting.

Seeing this executed, he will face about to the commanding officer, salute, and report, "*Sir, the parade is formed.*" The adjutant will then, on intimation to that effect, take his station three paces on the left of the commanding officer, one pace retired, passing round his rear.

The commanding officer, having acknowledged the salute of the line by touching his hat, will, after the adjutant has taken his post, draw his sword, and command:

1. *Battalion.* 2. *Shoulder*—ARMS!

and add such exercises as he may think proper, concluding with

Order—ARMS!

then return his sword, and direct the adjutant to receive the reports.

The adjutant will now pass round the right of the commanding officer, advance upon the line, halt mid-

way between him and the line of company officers, and command:

1. *First Sergeants, to the front and center.* 2. MARCH!

At the first command, they will *shoulder arms* as sergeants, march two paces to the front, and face inward. At the second command, they will march to the center, and halt. The adjutant will then order:

1. *Front.* 2. *Report.*

At the last word, each in succession, beginning on the right, will salute by bringing the left hand smartly across the breast to the right shoulder, and report the result of the roll-call previously made on the company parade.

The adjutant again commands:

1. *First Sergeants, outward—FACE!* 2. *To your posts—MARCH!*

when they will resume their places, and order arms. The adjutant will now face to the commanding officer, salute, report absent officers, and give the result of the first sergeants' reports. The commanding officer will next direct the orders to be read, when the adjutant will face about and announce:

Attention to Orders.

He will then read the orders.

The orders having been read, the adjutant will face to the commanding officer, salute, and report; when,

on an intimation from the commander, he will face again to the line, and announce:

Parade is dismissed.

All the officers will now return their swords, face inward, and close on the adjutant, he having taken position in their line, the field officers on the flanks. The adjutant commands:

1. *Front!* 2. *Forward—MARCH!*

when they will march forward, dressing on the center, the music playing, and when within six paces of the commander, the adjutant will give the word

Halt!

The officers will then salute the commanding officer by raising the hand to the cap, and there remain until he shall have communicated to them such instructions as he may have to give, or intimates that the ceremony is finished. As the officers disperse, the first sergeants will close the ranks of their respective companies, and march them to the company parades, where they will be dismissed, the band continuing to play until the companies clear the regimental parade.

All field and company officers and men will be present at *dress parades*, unless especially excused, or on some duty incompatible with such attendance.

A dress parade once a day will not be dispensed with, except on extraordinary and urgent occasions.

II. REVIEW OF A BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

Preparatory to a review, the adjutant will cause a camp-color to be placed 80 or 100 paces, or more, ac-

according to the length of the line, in front of, and opposite to, where the center of the battalion will rest, where the reviewing officer is supposed to take his station; and, although he may choose to quit that position, still the color is to be considered as the point to which all the movements and formations are relative.

The adjutant will also cause points to be marked, at suitable distances, for the wheelings of the divisions; so that their right flanks, in marching past, shall only be about four paces from the camp-color, where it is supposed the reviewing officer places himself to receive the salute.

The battalion being formed in the order of battle, at *shouldered arms*, the colonel will command:

1. *Battalion, prepare for review!* 2. *To the rear, open order.* 3. MARCH!

At the word MARCH, the field and staff officers dismount; the company officers and the color-rank advance four paces in front of the front rank, and place themselves opposite to their respective places, in the order of battle. The color-guard replace the color-rank. The staff officers place themselves, according to rank, three paces on the right of the rank of company officers, and one pace from each other; the music takes post as at parade. The non-commissioned staff take post one pace from each other, and three paces on the right of the front rank of the battalion.

When the ranks are aligned, the colonel will command:

FRONT!

and place himself eight paces, and the lieutenant-colonel and major will place themselves two paces, in

front of the rank of company officers, and opposite to their respective places in the order of battle, all facing to the front.

When the reviewing officer presents himself before the center, and is fifty or sixty paces distant, the colonel will face about, and command:

Present—ARMS!

and resume his front. The men present arms, and the officers salute, so as to drop their swords with the last motion of the piece. The non-commissioned staff salute by bringing the sword to a *poise*, the hilt resting on the breast, the blade in front of the face, inclining a little outward. The music will play, and all the drums beat, according to the rank of the reviewing officer. The colors only salute such persons as, from their rank, and by regulation, are entitled to that honor. If the reviewing officer be junior in rank to the commandant of the parade, no compliment will be paid to him, but he will be received with arms carried, and the officers will not salute as the column passes in review.

The reviewing officer having halted, and acknowledged the salute of the line by touching or raising his cap or hat, the colonel will face about and command:

Shoulder—ARMS!

when the men shoulder their pieces; the officers and non-commissioned staff recover their swords with the last motion, and the colonel faces to the front.

The reviewing officer will then go toward the right, the whole remaining perfectly steady, without paying any further compliment, while he passes along the

front of the battalion, and proceeds round the left flank, and along the rear of the file-closers, to the right. While the reviewing officer is going round the battalion, the band will play, and will cease when he has returned to the right flank of the troops.

When the reviewing officer turns off, to place himself by the camp-color in front, the colonel will face to the line and command:

1. *Close Order.* 2. MARCH!

At the first command, the field and company officers will face to the *right-about*, and at the second command, all persons, except the colonel, will resume their places in the order of battle; the field and staff officers mount.

The reviewing officer having taken his position near the camp-color, the colonel will command:

1. *By company, right wheel.* 2. *Quick*—MARCH. 3. *Pass in review.* 4. *Column, forward.* 5. *Guide right.*
6. MARCH!

The battalion, in column of companies, right in front, will then, in common time, and at *shouldered arms*, be put in motion; the colonel four paces in front of the captain of the leading company; the lieutenant-colonel on a line with the leading company; the major on a line with the rear company; the adjutant on a line with the second company; the sergeant-major on a line with the company next preceding the rear—each six paces from the flank (left) opposite to the reviewing officer; the staff officers in one rank, according to the order of precedence, from the right, four paces in rear of the column; the music, preceded by the prin-

principal musician, six paces before the colonel; the pioneers, preceded by a corporal, four paces before the principal musician; and the quartermaster-sergeant two paces from the side opposite to the guides, and in line with the pioneers.

All other officers and non-commissioned officers will march past in the places prescribed for them in the march of an open column. The guides and soldiers will keep their heads steady to the front in passing in review.

The color-bearer will remain in the ranks while passing and saluting.

The music will begin to play at the command to march, and after passing the reviewing officer, wheel to the left out of the column, and take a position opposite and facing him, and will continue to play until the rear of the column shall have passed him, when it will cease, and follow in the rear of the battalion, unless the battalion is to pass in *quick time* also, in which case it will keep its position.

The officers will salute the reviewing officer when they arrive within six paces of him, and recover their swords when six paces past him. All officers, in saluting, will cast their eyes toward the reviewing officer.

The colonel, when he has saluted at the head of the battalion, will place himself near the reviewing officer, and will remain there until the rear has passed, when he will rejoin the battalion.

The colors will salute the reviewing officer, if entitled to it, when within six paces of him, and be raised when they have passed by him an equal distance. The drums will beat a march, or ruffle, according to the rank of the reviewing officer, at the same time that the colors salute.

When the column has passed the reviewing officer,

the colonel will direct it to the ground it marched from, and command:

Guide left,

in time for the guides to cover. The column having arrived on its ground, the colonel will command:

1. *Column.* 2. HALT!

form it in order of battle, and cause the ranks to be opened as prescribed p. 28. The review will terminate by the whole saluting as at the beginning.

If, however, instructions have been previously given to march the troops past in *quick* time also, the colonel will, instead of changing the guides, halting the column, and wheeling it into line, as above directed, give the command:

1. *Quick time.* 2. MARCH!

In passing the reviewing officer again, no salute will be offered by either officers or men. The music will have kept its position opposite the reviewing officer, and at the last command will commence playing, and as the column approaches, will place itself in front of, and march off with the column, and continue to play until the battalion is halted on its original ground of formation. The review will terminate in the same manner as prescribed above.

The colonel will afterward cause the troops to perform such exercises and manœuvres as the reviewing officer may direct.

When two or more battalions are to be reviewed, they will be formed in parade order, with the proper intervals, and will also perform the same movements

that are laid down for a single battalion, observing the additional directions that are given for such movements when applied to the line. The brigadier-general and his staff, on foot, will place themselves opposite the center of the brigade; the brigadier-general two paces in front of the rank of colonels; his aid two paces on his right, and one retired; and the other brigade staff officers, those having the rank of field officers, in the rank of lieutenant-colonels and majors; and those below that rank, in the rank of company officers.

In passing in review, a major-general will be four paces in front of the colonel of the leading battalion of his division; and the brigadier general will be on the right of the colonels of the leading battalions of their brigades; staff officers on the left of their generals.

When the line exceeds two battalions, the reviewing officers may cause them to march past in quick time only. In such cases the mounted officers only will salute.

A number of companies less than a battalion will be reviewed as a battalion, and a single company as if it were with the battalion. In the latter case, the company may pass in column of platoons.

If several brigades are to be reviewed together, or in one line, this further difference will be observed: the reviewing personage, joined by the general of the division, on the right of his division, will proceed down the line, parallel to its front, and when near the brigadier-generals respectively, will be saluted by their brigades in succession. The music of each, after the prescribed salute, will play while the reviewing personage is in front, or in rear of it, and only then.

In marching in review, with several battalions in

common time, the music of each succeeding battalion will commence to play when the music of the preceding one has ceased, in order to follow its battalion. When marching in quick time, the music will begin to play when the rear company of the preceding battalion has passed the reviewing officer.

The reviewing officer or personage will acknowledge the salute by raising, or taking off, his cap or hat, when the commander of the troops salutes him; and also when the colors pass. The remainder of the time occupied by the passage of the troops he will be covered.

The review of cavalry and artillery will be conducted on similar principles, and according to the systems of instruction for those arms of service.

III. GUARD-MOUNTING.

Camp and garrison guards will be relieved every twenty-four hours. The guards at outposts will ordinarily be relieved in the same manner, but this must depend on their distances from camp, or other circumstances, which may sometimes require their continuing on duty several days. In such cases, they must be previously warned to provide themselves accordingly.

At the first call for guard-mounting, the men warned for duty turn out on their company parades for inspection by the first sergeants; and at the second call, repair to the regimental or garrison parade, conducted by the first sergeants. Each detachment, as it arrives, will, under the direction of the adjutant, take post on the left of the one that preceded it, in open order, arms shouldered, and bayonets fixed; the supernumeraries five paces in the rear of the men of their respective companies; the first sergeants in rear of them. The

sergeant-major will dress the ranks, count the files, verify the details, and when the guard is formed, report to the adjutant, and take post two paces on the left of the front rank.

The adjutant then commands *front*, when the officer of the guard takes post twelve paces in front of the center, the sergeants in one rank, four paces in the rear of the officers; and the corporals in one rank, four paces in the rear of the sergeants—all facing to the front. The adjutant then assigns their places in the guard.

The adjutant will then command:

1. *Officer and non-commissioned officers.* 2. *ABOUT—FACE.* 3. *Inspect your guards—MARCH!*

The non-commissioned officers then take their posts. The commander of the guard then commands:

1. *Order—ARMS.* 2. *Inspection—ARMS,*

and inspects his guard. When there is no commissioned officer on the guard, the adjutant will inspect it. During inspection the band will play.

The inspection ended, the officer of the guard takes post as though the guard were a company of a battalion, in open order, under review; at the same time, also, the officers of the day will take post in front of the center of the guard; the old officer of the day three paces on the right of the new officer of the day, one pace retired.

The adjutant will now command:

1. *Parade—REST!* 2. *Troop—Beat off!*

when the music, beginning on the right, will beat down the line in front of the officer of the guard to the left, and back to its place on the right, where it will cease to play.

The adjutant then commands:

1. *Attention!* 2. *Shoulder—ARMS!* 3. *Close order—*
MARCH!

At the word "close order," the officer will face about; at "march," resume his post in line. The adjutant then commands:

Present—ARMS!

at which he will face to the new officer of the day, salute and report, "*Sir, the guard is formed.*" The new officer of the day, after acknowledging the salute, will direct the adjutant to march the guard in review, or by flank to its post. But if the adjutant be senior to the officer of the day, he will report without saluting with the sword then, or when marching the guard in review.

In review, the guard march past the officer of the day, according to the order of review, conducted by the adjutant, marching on the left of the first division; the sergeant-major on the left of the last division.

When the column has passed the officer of the day, the officer of the guard marches it to its post, the adjutant and sergeant-major retiring. The music, which has wheeled out of the column, and taken post opposite the officer of the day, will cease, and the old officer of the day salute, and give the old or standing orders to the new officer of the day. The supernumeraries, at the same time, will be marched by the first sergeants to their respective company parades, and dismissed.

In bad weather, or at night, or after fatiguing marches, the ceremony of turning off may be dispensed with, but not the inspection.

Grand guards, and other brigade guards, are organized and mounted on the brigade parade by the staff officer of the parade, under the direction of the field officer of the day of the brigade, according to the principles here prescribed for the police guard of a regiment. The detail of each regiment is assembled on the regimental parade, verified by the adjutant, and marched to the brigade parade by the senior officer of the detail. After inspection and review, the officer of the day directs the several guards to their respective posts.

The officer of the old guard, having his guard paraded, on the approach of the new guard commands:

Present—ARMS!

The new guard will march, in quick time, past the old guard, at *shouldered arms*, officers saluting, and take post four paces on its right, where, being aligned with it, its commander will order:

Present—ARMS!

The two officers will then approach each other, and salute. They will then return to their respective guards, and command:

1. *Shoulder—ARMS!* 2. *Order—ARMS!*

The officer of the new guard will now direct the detail for the advanced guard to be formed and marched to its post, the list of the guard made and

divided into three reliefs, experienced soldiers placed over the arms of the guard and at the remote and responsible posts, and the young soldiers in posts near the guard for instruction in their duties, and will himself proceed to take possession of the guard-house or guard-tent, and the articles and prisoners in charge of the guard.

During the time of relieving the sentinels and of calling in the small posts, the old commander will give to the new all the information and instructions relating to his post.

The first relief having been designated and ordered two paces to the front, the corporal of the new guard will take charge of it, and go to relieve the sentinels, accompanied by the corporal of the old guard, who will take command of the old sentinels, when the whole are relieved.

If the sentinels are numerous, the sergeants are to be employed, as well as the corporals, in relieving them.

The relief, with arms at a support, in two ranks, will march by a flank, conducted by the corporal on the side of the leading front rank man; and the men will be numbered alternately in the front and rear rank, the man on the right of the front rank being No. 1. Should an officer approach, the corporal will command *carry arms*, and resume the *support arms* when the officer is passed.

The sentinels at the guard-house or guard-tent will be the first relieved and left behind; the others are relieved in succession.

When a sentinel sees the relief approaching, he will halt and face to it, with his arms at a shoulder. At six paces, the corporal will command:

1. *Relief.* 2. HALT!

when the relief will halt and carry arms. The corporal will then add, "No. 1," or "No. 2," or "No. 3," according to the number of the post:

Arms—PORT!

The two sentinels will, with arms at *port*, then approach each other, when the old sentinel, under the correction of the corporal, will whisper the instructions to the new sentinel. This done, the two sentinels will shoulder arms, and the old sentinel will pass, in quick time, to his place in rear of the relief. The corporal will then command:

1. *Support—ARMS!* 2. *Forward.* 3. *MARCH!*

and the relief proceeds in the same manner until the whole are relieved.

The detachments and sentinels from the old guard having come in, it will be marched at *shouldered arms*, along the front of the new guard, in quick time, the new guard standing at *presented arms*; officers saluting, and the music of both guards beating, except at the outposts.

On arriving at the regimental or garrison parade, the commander of the old guard will send the detachments composing it, under charge of the non-commissioned officers, to their respective regiments. Before the men are dismissed, their pieces will be drawn or discharged at a target. On rejoining their companions, the chiefs of squads will examine the arms, etc., of their men, and cause the whole to be put away in good order.

When the old guard has marched off fifty paces, the

officer of the new guard will order his men to stack their arms, or place them in the arm-racks.

The commander of the guard will then make himself acquainted with all the instructions for his post, visit the sentinels, and question them and the non-commissioned officers relative to the instructions they may have received from other persons of the old guard.

Part Third.

GUARDS.

SENTINELS will be relieved every two hours, unless the state of the weather, or other causes, should make it necessary or proper that it be done at shorter or longer intervals.

The *countersign*, or watchword, is given to such persons as are entitled to pass during the night, and to officers, non-commissioned officers, and sentinels of the guard.

The *parole* is imparted to such officers only as have a right to visit the guards, and to make the grand rounds; and to officers commanding guards.

As soon as the new guard has been marched off, the officer of the day will repair to the office of the commanding officer and report for orders.

The officer of the day must see that the officer of the guard is furnished with the parole and countersign before *retreat*.

The officer of the day visits the guards during the day at such times as he may deem necessary, and makes his rounds at night at least once after 12 o'clock.

Commanders of guards leaving their posts to visit their sentinels, or on other duty, are to mention their intention, and the probable time of their absence, to the next in command.

The officers are to remain constantly at their guards,

except while visiting their sentinels, or necessarily engaged elsewhere on their proper duty.

Neither officers nor soldiers are to take off their clothing or accoutrements while they are on guard.

The officer of the guard must see that the counter-sign is duly communicated to the sentinels a little before twilight.

When a fire breaks out, or any alarm is raised in a garrison, all guards are to be immediately under arms.

Inexperienced officers are put on guard as supernumeraries, for the purpose of instruction.

Sentinels will not take orders or allow themselves to be relieved, except by an officer or non-commissioned officer of their guard or party, the officer of the day, or the commanding officer; in which case, the orders will be immediately notified to the commander of the guard by the officer giving them.

Sentinels will report every breach of orders or regulations they are instructed to enforce.

Sentinels must keep themselves on the alert, observing everything that takes place within sight and hearing of their post. They will carry their arms habitually at support, or on either shoulder, but will never quit them. In wet weather, if there be no sentry-box, they will secure arms.

No sentinel shall quit his post or hold conversation not necessary to the proper discharge of his duty.

All persons, of whatever rank in the service, are required to observe respect toward sentinels.

In case of disorder, a sentinel must call out the *guard*; and if a fire take place, he must cry—“*Fire!*” adding the number of his post. If, in either case, the danger be great, he must discharge his piece, before calling out.

It is the duty of a sentinel to repeat all calls made from posts more distant from the main body of the guard than his own, and no sentinel will be posted so distant as not to be heard by the guard, either directly or through other sentinels.

Sentinels will present arms to general and field officers, to the officer of the day, and to the commanding officer of the post. To all other officers they will carry arms.

When a sentinel in his sentry-box sees an officer approaching, he will stand at *attention*, and as the officer passes will salute him, by bringing the left hand briskly to the piece, as high as the right shoulder.

The sentinel at any post of the guard, when he sees any body of troops, or an officer entitled to compliment, approach, must call, "*Turn out the guard!*" and announce who approaches.

Guards do not turn out as a matter of compliment after sunset; but sentinels will, when officers in uniform approach, pay them proper attention, by facing to the proper front, and standing steady at *shouldered arms*. This will be observed until the evening is so far advanced that the sentinels begin challenging.

After retreat (or the hour appointed by the commanding officer,) until broad daylight, a sentinel challenges every person who approaches him, taking, at the same time, the position of *arms port*. He will suffer no persons to come nearer than within reach of his bayonet, until the person has given the countersign.

A sentinel, in challenging, will call out—"Who comes there?" If answered—"Friend, with the countersign," and he be instructed to pass persons with the countersign, he will reply—"Advance, friend, with the countersign!" If answered—"Friends!" he will reply—"Halt, friends! Advance one with the counter-

LIST OF THE GUARD.

FORM OF GUARD REPORT.

45

Reliefs and when posted.

1st Relief.				2d Relief.				3d Relief.				Where posted.	Rem.
From -- to -- and -- to --				From -- to -- and -- to --				From -- to -- and -- to --					
No.	Name.	Co.	Rt.	Name.	Co.	Rt.	Name.	Co.	Rt.				
1	C. D.	A	1st	I. J.	D	3d	O. P.	G	8th				
2	E. F.	B	4th	K. L.	E	2d	Q. R.	H	9th				
3	G. H.	C	6th	M. N.	F	5th	S. T.	I	10th				
1	Sergeant W. V., Co. A, 1st Artillery.							Serg't Guard.					
2	Corporal W. X., Co. B, 1st Infantry.							Corporal "					
3	Corporal Y. Z., Co. C, 3d Infantry.							"					

LIST OF PRISONERS.

No.	Names.	Comp'y.	Reg'm't.	Confined.		Charges.	Sentences.	Remarks.
				When.	By whom.			
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								

A. B. C., Lieut. — Regt. —, Commanding the Guard.

sign!" If answered—"Relief," "Patrol," or "Grand rounds," he will reply—"Halt! Advance, sergeant, (or corporal,) with the countersign!" and satisfy himself that the party is what it represents itself to be. If he have no authority to pass persons with the countersign, if the wrong countersign be given, or if the persons have not the countersign, he will cause them to stand, and call—"Corporal of the guard!"

In the day time, when the sentinel before the guard sees the officer of the day approach, he will call—"Turn out the guard! officer of the day." The guard will be paraded, and salute with presented arms.

When any person approaches a post of the guard at night, the sentinel before the post, after challenging, causes him to halt until examined by a non-commissioned officer of the guard. If it be the officer of the day, or any other officer entitled to inspect the guard and to make the rounds, the non-commissioned officer will call—"Turn out the guard!" when the guard will be paraded at shouldered arms, and the officer of the guard, if he thinks necessary, may demand the countersign and parole.

The officer of the day, wishing to make the rounds, will take an escort of a non-commissioned officer and two men. When the rounds are challenged by a sentinel, the sergeant will answer—"Grand rounds!" and the sentinel will reply—"Halt, grand rounds! Advance, sergeant, with the countersign!" Upon which the sergeant advances and gives the countersign. The sentinel will then cry—"Advance, rounds!" and stand at a shoulder until they have passed.

When the sentinel before the guard challenges, and is answered—"Grand rounds," he will reply—"Halt, grand rounds! Turn out the guard; grand rounds!" Upon which the guard will be drawn up at shouldered

arms. The officer commanding the guard will then order a sergeant and two men to advance; when within ten paces, the sergeant challenges. The sergeant of the grand rounds answers—“*Grand rounds!*” The sergeant of the guard replies—“*Advance, sergeant, with the countersign!*” The sergeant of the rounds advances alone, gives the countersign, and returns to his round. The sergeant of the guard calls to his officer—“*The countersign is right!*” on which the officer of the guard calls—“*Advance, rounds!*” The officer of the rounds then advances alone, the guard standing at shouldered arms. The officer of the rounds passes along the front of the guard to the officer, who keeps his post on the right, and gives him the parole. He then examines the guard, orders back his escort, and, taking a new one, proceeds in the same manner to other guards.

All material instructions given to a sentinel on post by persons entitled to make grand rounds, ought to be promptly notified to the commander of the guard.

Any general officer, or the commander of a post or garrison, may visit the guards of his command, and go the grand rounds, and be received in the same manner as prescribed for the officer of the day.

GENERAL ORDERS FOR A SENTINEL.

[Whenever a sentinel is required to give his orders to an officer authorised to receive them, he will answer as follows, giving in addition all the special orders he may have received.]

My orders are to walk my post, and not to hold conversation with any body, except regarding my duties;

to protect all public property in view; to salute all general and field officers, the commanding officer, and officer of the day, with a present, all other officers with a carry arms, from reveille until retreat, and after that, until "taps," to face to the proper front and stand attention, at carry arms, to all officers. After "taps," I come to "arms port," to any one approaching my post, and challenge, passing all who have the countersign, and halting all other persons for the inspection of the corporal of the guard.

In challenging, to call out, "*Who comes there?*" if answered, "*Friend with the countersign,*" I will reply, "*Advance, friend with the countersign;*" if answered, "*Friends, with the countersign,*" I will reply, "*Halt friends! Advance one with the countersign;*" if answered, "*Relief,*" "*Patrol,*" or "*Grand rounds,*" I will reply, "*Halt! Advance sergeant (or corporal) with the countersign,*" and satisfy myself that the party is what it represents itself to be. If the wrong countersign is given, or persons have not the countersign, I will cause them to stand, and call for the corporal of the guard.

I am not to allow myself to be relieved by any one except the commanding officer, officer of the day, and the officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard, and on no account must I leave my post until so relieved.

In case of disorder near my post, I must call out the guard, giving the number of my post. In case of fire, I will cry "*Fire,*" giving the number of my post, and if it is dangerous, I will also discharge my piece. I must be continually on the alert, observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing of my post; must carry my piece at a support, or on either shoulder, and never quit it. In wet weather, if not in a sentry-box, I must secure arms.

[The sentinel at the guard-house "No. 1," will give

the orders just prescribed, excepting he will say the following substitute for challenging after taps, etc.]

In challenging, to call out, "*Who comes there?*" To any answer made, I will command, "*Halt! friend,*" or, "*Halt! Relief,*" etc., according to the answer, and call for the corporal of the guard, who is to examine them, except in the case of grand rounds, when I must cry, "*Turn out the guard! grand rounds,*" and No. 1 will add: Should I see an officer entitled to compliment approach my post, or a body of troops, between reveille and retreat, I will call out, "*Turn out the guard, general in chief,*" "*commanding general,*" "*commanding officer,*" or "*officer of the day,*" as the case may be.

WATCHWORDS.

The parole and countersign are issued daily from the principal headquarters of the command. The countersign is given to the sentinels and non-commissioned officers of guards; the parole to the commissioned officers of guards. The parole is usually the name of a general, the countersign of a battle.

When the parole and countersign can not be communicated daily to a post or detachment which ought to use the same as the main body, a series of words may be sent for some days in advance.

If the countersign is lost, or one of the guard deserts with it, the commander on the spot will substitute another, and report the case at once to the proper superior, that immediate notice may be given to headquarters.

POLICE GUARD.

In each regiment a police guard is detailed every day, consisting of two sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and men enough to furnish the required

sentinels and patrols. The men are taken from all the companies, from each in proportion to its strength. The guard is commanded by a lieutenant, under the supervision of a captain, as regimental officer of the day. It furnishes ten sentinels at the camp: one over the arms of the guard; one at the colonel's tent; three on the color front, one of them over the colors; three, fifty paces in rear of the field officers' tents; and one on each flank, between it and the next regiment. If it is a flank regiment, one more sentinel is posted on the outer flank.

An advanced post is detached from the police guard, composed of a sergeant, a corporal, a drummer, and nine men, to furnish sentinels and the guard over the prisoners. The men are the first of the guard roster from each company. The men of the advanced post must not leave it under any pretext. Their meals are sent to the post. The advanced post furnishes three sentinels; two a few paces in front of the post, opposite the right and left wing of the regiment, posted so as to see as far as possible to the front, and one over the arms.

In the cavalry, dismounted men are employed in preference on the police guard. The mounted men on guard are sent in succession, a part at a time, to groom their horses. The advanced post is always formed of mounted men.

In each company, a corporal has charge of the stable-guard. His tour begins at retreat, and ends at morning stable-call. The stable-guard is large enough to relieve the men on post every two hours. They sleep in their tents, and are called by the corporal when wanted. At retreat he closes the streets of the camp with cords, or uses other precautions to prevent the escape of loose horses.

The officer of the day is charged with the order and cleanliness of the camp; a fatigue is furnished to him when the number of prisoners is insufficient to clean the camp. He has the calls beaten by the drummer of the guard.

The police guard and the advanced post pay the same honors as other guards. They take arms when an armed body approaches.

The sentinel over the colors has orders not to permit them to be moved except in presence of an escort; to let no one touch them but the color-bearer, or the sergeant of the guard when he is accompanied by two armed men.

The sentinels on the color front permit no soldier to take arms from the stacks, except by order of some officer, or a non-commissioned officer of the guard. The sentinel at the colonel's tent has orders to warn him, day or night, of any unusual movement in or about the camp.

The sentinels on the front, flanks, and rear, see that no soldier leaves camp with horse or arms unless conducted by a non-commissioned officer. They prevent non-commissioned officers and soldiers from passing out at night, except to go to the sinks, and mark if they return. They arrest, at any time, suspicious persons prowling about the camp, and at night, every one who attempts to enter, even the soldiers of other corps. Arrested persons are sent to the officer of the guard, who sends them, if necessary, to the officer of the day.

The sentinels on the front of the advanced post have orders to permit neither non-commissioned officers nor soldiers to pass the line, without reporting at the advanced post; to warn the advanced post of the approach of any armed body, and to arrest all suspicious persons. The sergeant sends persons so arrested to the

officer of the guard, and warns him of the approach of any armed body.

The sentinel over the arms at the advanced post guards the prisoners and keeps sight of them, and suffers no one to converse with them without permission. They are only permitted to go to the sinks one at a time, and under a sentinel.

If any one is to be passed out of camp at night, the officer of the guard sends him under escort to the advanced post, and the sergeant of the post has him passed over the chain.

At retreat, the officer of the guard has the roll of his guard called, and inspects arms, to see that they are loaded and in order; and visits the advanced post for the same purpose. The sergeant of the police guard, accompanied by two armed soldiers, folds the colors and lays them on the trestle in rear of the arms. He sees that the sutler's stores are then closed, and the men leave them, and that the kitchen fires are put out at the appointed hour.

The officer of the day satisfies himself frequently during the night, of the vigilance of the guard and advanced post. He prescribes patrols and rounds to be made by the officer and non-commissioned officers of the guard. The officer of the guard orders them when he thinks necessary. He visits the sentinels frequently.

At reveille the guard takes arms; the officer of the guard inspects it and the advanced post. The sergeant replants the colors in place. At retreat and reveille the advanced post takes arms; the sergeant makes his report to the officer of the guard when he visits the post.

When necessary, the camp is covered at night with small outposts, forming a double chain of sentinels.

These posts are under the orders of the commander of the police guard, and are visited by his patrols and rounds.

The officer of the guard makes his report of his tour of service, including the advanced post, and sends it, after the guard is marched off, to the officer of the day.

When the regiment marches, the men of the police guard return to their companies, except those of the advanced post. In the cavalry, at the sound "boot and saddle," the officer of the guard sends one half the men to saddle and pack; when the regiment assembles, all the men join it.

When the camping-party precedes the regiment, and the new police guard marches with the camping-party, the guard, on reaching the camp, forms in line thirty paces in front of the center of the ground marked for the regiment. The officer of the guard furnishes the sentinels required by the commander of the camping-party. The advanced post takes its station.

The advanced post of the old police guard takes charge of the prisoners on the march, and marches, bayonets fixed, at the center of the regiment. On reaching camp, it turns over the prisoners to the new advanced post.

GRAND GUARDS AND OTHER OUTPOSTS.

Grand guards are the advanced posts of a camp or cantonment, and should cover the approaches to it. Their number, strength, and position are regulated by the commanders of brigades; in detached corps, by the commanding officer. When it can be, the grand guards of cavalry and infantry are combined, the cavalry fur-

nishing the advanced sentinels. When the cavalry is weak, the grand guards are infantry, but furnished with a few cavalry soldiers, to get and carry intelligence of the enemy.

The strength of the grand guard of a brigade will depend on its object and the strength of the regiments, the nature of the country, the position of the enemy, and the disposition of the inhabitants. It is usually commanded by a captain.

Under the supervision of the generals of division and brigade, the grand guards are specially under the direction of a field officer of the day in each brigade. In case of necessity, captains may be added to the roster of lieutenant-colonels and majors for this detail.

Staff officers, sent from division head-quarters to inspect the posts of grand guards, give them orders only in urgent cases, and in the absence of the field officer of the day of the brigade.

Grand guards usually mount at the same time as the other guards, but may mount before daybreak if the general of brigade thinks it necessary to double the outposts at that time. In this case they assemble and march without noise, and during their march throw out scouts; this precaution should always be taken in the first posting of a grand guard. The doubling of guards weakens the corps and fatigues the men, and should seldom be resorted to, and never when preparing to march or fight.

A grand guard is conducted to its post, in the first instance, by the field officer of the day, guided by a staff officer who accompanied the general in his reconnaissance. After the post has been established, the commander sends to the field officer of the day, when necessary, a soldier of the guard to guide the relieving guard to the post. He also sends to him in the

evening a corporal or trusty man of the guard for the note containing the parole and countersign, and sends them before dark to the detached posts. He will not suffer his guard to be relieved except by a guard of the brigade, or by special orders.

If there is no pass to be observed or defended, the grand guards are placed near the center of the ground they are to observe, on sheltered, and, if possible, high ground, the better to conceal their strength and observe the enemy; they ought not to be placed near the edge of a wood. When, during the day, they are placed very near, or in sight of the enemy, they fall back at night on posts selected further to the rear.

In broken or mountainous countries, and particularly if the inhabitants are ill-disposed, intermediate posts must be established when it is necessary to post the grand guard distant from the camp.

Grand guards are chiefly to watch the enemy in front; their flanks are protected by each other, and the camp must furnish posts to protect their rear and secure their retreat.

Grand guards are seldom intrenched, and never without the orders of the general, except by a barricade or ditch when exposed in a plain to attacks of cavalry.

The general of division, if he thinks proper, changes the stations and orders of these guards, and establishes posts to connect the brigades or protect the exterior flanks.

After a grand guard is posted, the first care of the commander and of the field officer of the day is to get news of the enemy; then to reconnoitre his position, and the roads, bridges, fords, and defiles. This reconnoissance determines the force and position of the small posts and their sentinels day and night. These

posts, according to their importance, are commanded by officers or non-commissioned officers; the cavalry posts may be relieved every four or eight hours.

The commander of a grand guard receives detailed instructions from the general and field officer of the day of the brigade, and instructs the commanders of the small posts as to their duties and the arrangements for defense or retreat. The commanders of grand guards may, in urgent cases, change the positions of the small posts. If the small posts are to change their positions at night, they wait until the grand guard have got into position and darkness hides their movements from the enemy; then march silently and rapidly under the charge of an officer.

In detached corps, small posts of picked men are at night sent forward on the roads by which the enemy may attack or turn the position. They watch the forks of the roads, keep silence, conceal themselves, light no fires, and often change place. They announce the approach of the enemy by signals agreed upon, and retreat, by routes examined during the day, to places selected, and rejoin the guard at daybreak.

Grand guards have special orders in each case, and the following in all cases: to inform the nearest posts and the field officer of the day, or the general of brigade, of the march and movements of the enemy, and of the attacks they receive or fear; to examine every person passing near the post, particularly those coming from without; to arrest suspicious persons, and all soldiers and camp-followers who try to pass out without permission, and to send to the general, unless otherwise directed, all country people who come in.

All out-guards stand to arms at night on the approach of patrols, rounds, or other parties; the sentinel over the arms has orders to call them out.

Advanced posts will not take arms for inspection or ceremony when it would expose them to the view of the enemy.

Grand guards are often charged with the care and working of telegraphic signals.

The sentinels and vedettes are placed on points from which they can see furthest, taking care not to break their connection with each other or with their posts. They are concealed from the enemy as much as possible by walls, or trees, or elevated ground. It is generally even of more advantage not to be seen than to see far. They should not be placed near covers, where the enemy may capture them.

A sentinel should always be ready to fire; vedettes carry their pistols or carbines in their hands. A sentinel must be sure of the presence of an enemy before he fires; once satisfied of that, he must fire, though all defense on his part be useless, as the safety of the post may depend on it. Sentinels fire on all persons deserting to the enemy.

If the post must be where a sentinel on it can not communicate with the guard, a corporal and three men are detached for it, or the sentinels are doubled, that one may communicate with the guard. During the day the communication may be made by signals, such as raising a cap or handkerchief. At night sentinels are placed on low ground, the better to see objects against the sky.

To lessen the duty of rounds, and keep more men on the alert at night, sentinels are relieved every hour. To prevent sentinels from being surprised, it is sometimes well to precede the countersign by signals, such as striking the piece with the hand, striking the hands together, etc.

On the approach of any one at night, the sentinel

orders, "*Halt!*" If the order is not obeyed after once repeated, he fires. If obeyed, he calls, "*Who goes there?*" If answered "*Rounds*" or "*Patrol*," he says: "*Advance with the countersign.*" If more than one advance at the same time, or the person who advances fails to give the countersign or signal agreed on, the sentinel fires and falls back on his guard. The sentinel over the arms, as soon as his hail is answered, turns out the guard, and the corporal goes to reconnoitre. When it is desirable to hide the position of the sentinel from the enemy, the hail is replaced by signals; the sentinel gives the signal, and those approaching the counter signal.

With raw troops, or when the light troops of the enemy are numerous or active, and when the country is broken or wooded, the night stormy or dark, sentinels should be doubled. In this case while one watches, the other, called a flying sentinel, moves about, examining the paths and hollows.

The commandants of grand guards visit the sentinels often; change their positions when necessary; make them repeat their orders; teach them under what circumstances and at what signals to retire, and particularly not to fall back directly on their guard if pursued, but to lead the enemy in a circuit.

At night, half the men of the grand guard off post watch under arms, while the rest lie down, arms by their side. The horses are always bridled; the horsemen hold the reins, and must not sleep.

When a grand guard of cavalry is so placed as not to be liable to a sudden attack from the enemy, the general may permit the horses to be fed during the night, unbridling for this purpose a few at a time—the horsemen being vigilant to prevent them from escaping.

An hour before break of day, infantry grand guards

stand to arms, and cavalry mount. At the advanced posts, some of the infantry are all night under arms, some of the cavalry on horseback.

The commander of a grand guard regulates the numbers, the hours, and the march of patrols and rounds, according to the strength of his troop and the necessity for precaution; and, accompanied by those who are to command the patrols and rounds during the night, he will reconnoitre all the routes they are to follow.

Patrols and rounds march slowly, in silence, and with great precaution; halt frequently to listen and examine the ground. The rounds consist of an officer or non-commissioned officer, and two or three men.

Toward break of day the patrols ought to be more frequent, and sent to greater distances. They examine the hollow-ways and ground likely to conceal an enemy, but with great caution, to avoid being cut off, or engaged in an unequal combat; if they meet the enemy, they fire and attempt to stop his march. While the patrols are out, the posts are under arms.

Cavalry patrols should examine the country to a greater distance than infantry, and report to the infantry guard everything they observe. The morning patrols and scouts do not return until broad daylight; and when they return, the night sentinels are withdrawn, and the posts for the day resumed.

When patrols are sent beyond the advanced posts, the posts and sentinels should be warned.

On their return, commanders of patrols report in regard to the ground and everything they have observed of the movements of the enemy, or of his posts, and the commandant of the grand guard reports to the field officer of the day.

The fires of grand guards should be hidden by a wall, or ditch, or other screen. To deceive the enemy, fires are sometimes made on ground not occupied. Fires are not permitted at small posts liable to surprise.

The horses of cavalry guards are watered or fed by detachments; during which the rest are ready to mount.

If a body of troops attempt to enter the camp at night, unless their arrival has been announced, or the commander is known to, or is the bearer of a written order to the commander of the grand guard, he stops them, and sends the commander under escort to the field officer of the day, and warns the posts near him.

Bearer of flags are not permitted to pass the outer chain of sentinels; their faces are turned from the post or army; if necessary, their eyes are bandaged; a non-commissioned officer stays with them to prevent indiscretion of the sentinels.

The commandant of the grand guard receipts for dispatches, and sends them to the field officer of the day or general of brigade, and dismisses the bearer; but if he has discovered what ought to be concealed from the enemy, he is detained as long as necessary.

Deserters are disarmed at the advanced posts, and sent to the commander of the grand guard, who gets from them all the information he can concerning his post. If many come at night, they are received *cautiously, a few at a time*. They are sent in the morning to the field officer of the day, or to the nearest post or camp, to be conducted to the general of the brigade. All suspected persons are searched by the commanders of the posts.

When an enemy advances to attack, unless he is in too great force, or the grand guard is to defend an intrenched post or a defile, it will take the positions and execute the movements to check the enemy, acting as skirmishers, or fighting in close or open order, as may be best. The guard joins its corps when in line, or when a sufficient number of troops have reached the ground it defends.

Part Fourth.

HONORS TO BE PAID BY THE TROOPS.

The *President* or *Vice-President* is to be saluted with the highest honors—all standards and colors dropping, officers and troops saluting, drums beating and trumpets sounding.

A *General commanding-in-chief* is to be received—by cavalry, with sabers presented, trumpets sounding the march, and all the officers saluting, standards dropping; by infantry, with drums beating the march, colors dropping, officers saluting, and arms presented.

A *Major-General* is to be received—by cavalry, with sabers presented, trumpets sounding twice the trumpet-flourish, and officers saluting; by infantry, with three ruffles, colors dropping, officers saluting, and arms presented.

A *Brigadier-General* is to be received—by cavalry, with sabers presented, trumpets sounding once the trumpet-flourish, and officers saluting; by infantry, with two ruffles, colors dropping, officers saluting, and arms presented.

An *Adjutant-General* or *Inspector-General*, if under the rank of a general officer, is to be received at a review or inspection of the troops under arms—by cavalry, with sabers presented, officers saluting; by infantry, officers saluting and arms presented. The same honors to be paid to any field-officer authorized

to review and inspect the troops. When the inspecting officer is junior to the officer commanding the parade, no compliments will be paid; he will be received only with swords drawn and arms shouldered.

All guards are to turn out and present arms to *general officers* as often as they pass them, except the personal guards of general officers, which turn out only to the generals whose guards they are, and to officers of superior rank.

To commanders of regiments, garrison, or camp, their own guard turn out, and present arms once a day; after which, they turn out with shouldered arms.

To the members of the Cabinet; to the Chief Justice, the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States; and to Governors, within their respective States and Territories—the same honors will be paid as to a general commanding-in-chief.

Officers of a foreign service may be complimented with the honors due to their rank.

American and Foreign Envoys or Ministers will be received with the compliments due to a major-general.

The colors of a regiment passing a guard are to be saluted, the trumpets sounding, and the drums beating a march.

When general officers, or persons entitled to a salute, pass in the rear of a guard, the officer is only to make his men stand shouldered, and not to face his guard about, or beat his drum.

When general officers, or persons entitled to a salute, pass guards while in the act of relieving, both guards are to salute, receiving the word of command from the senior officer of the whole.

All guards are to be under arms when armed parties approach their posts; and to parties commanded by

commissioned officers, they are to present their arms, drums beating a march, officers saluting.

No compliments by guards or sentinels will be paid between *retreat* and *reveille*, except as prescribed for *grand rounds*.

All guards and sentinels are to pay the same compliments to the officers of the navy, marines, and militia, in the service of the United States, as are directed to be paid to the officers of the army, according to their relative ranks.

It is equally the duty of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, *at all times* and *in all situations*, to pay the proper compliments to officers of the navy and marines, and to officers of other regiments, when in uniform, as to officers of their own particular regiments and corps.

Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline. Respect to superiors will not be confined to obedience on duty, but will be extended to all occasions. It is always the duty of the inferior to accost or to offer first the customary salutation, and of the superior to return such complimentary notice.

Sergeants, with swords drawn, will salute by bringing them to a present—with guns, by bringing the left hand across the body, so as to strike the piece near the right shoulder. Corporals out of the ranks, and privates not sentries, will carry their pieces at a shoulder as sergeants, and salute in like manner.

When a soldier without arms, or with side-arms only, meets an officer, he is to raise his hand to the right side of the visor of his cap, palm to the front, elbow raised as high as the shoulder, looking at the same time in a respectful and soldier-like manner at the officer, who will return the compliment thus offered.

A non-commissioned officer or soldier being seated,

and without particular occupation, will rise on the approach of an officer, and make the customary salutation. If standing, he will turn toward the officer for the same purpose. If the parties remain in the same place or on the same ground, such compliments need not be repeated.

SALUTES.

The national salute is determined by the number of States composing the Union, at the rate of one gun for each State.

The *President of the United States* alone is to receive a salute of twenty-one guns.

The *Vice-President* is to receive a salute of seventeen guns.

The *Heads of the great Executive Department of the National Government*; the *General commanding the army*; the *Governors of States and Territories*, within their respective jurisdictions, fifteen guns.

A *Major-General*, thirteen guns.

A *Brigadier-General*, eleven guns.

Foreign ships of war will be saluted in return for a similar compliment, gun for gun, on notice being officially received of such intention. If there be several posts in sight of, or within six miles of each other, the principal only shall reciprocate compliments with ships passing.

Officers of the Navy will be saluted according to relative rank.

Foreign Officers invited to visit a fort or post may be saluted according to their relative rank.

Envoys and Ministers of the United States and foreign powers are to be saluted with thirteen guns.

A *General officer* will be saluted but once in a year

at each post, and only when notice of his intention to visit the post has been given.

Salutes to individuals are to be fired on their arrival only.

A national salute will be fired at meridian on the anniversary of the Independence of the United States, at each military post and camp provided with artillery and ammunition.

ESCORTS OF HONOR.

Escorts of honor may be composed of cavalry or infantry, or both, according to circumstances. They are guards of honor for the purpose of receiving and escorting personages of high rank, civil or military. The troops for this purpose will be selected for their soldierly appearance and superior discipline.

The escort will be drawn up in line, the center opposite to the place where the personage presents himself, with an interval between the wings to receive him and his retinue. On his appearance, he will be received with the honors due to his rank. When he has taken his place in the line, the whole will be wheeled into platoons or companies, as the case may be, and take up the march. The same ceremony will be observed, and the same honors paid, on his leaving the escort.

When the position of the escort is at a considerable distance from the point where he is expected to be received, as, for instance, where a court-yard or wharf intervenes, a double line of sentinels will be posted from that point to the escort, facing inward, and the sentinels will successively salute as he passes.

An officer will be appointed to attend him, to bear such communications as he may have to make to the commander of the escort.

FUNERAL HONORS.

On the receipt of official intelligence of the death of the *President of the United States*, at any post or camp, the commanding officer shall, on the following day, cause a gun to be fired at every half hour, beginning at sunrise, and ending at sunset. When posts are contiguous, the firing will take place at the post only commanded by the superior officer.

On the day of the interment of a *General commanding-in-chief*, a gun will be fired at every half hour, until the procession moves, beginning at sunrise.

The funeral escort of a *General commanding-in-chief* shall consist of a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and six pieces of artillery.

That of a *Major-General*, a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and four pieces of artillery.

That of a *Brigadier-General*, a regiment of infantry, one company of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery.

That of a *Colonel*, a regiment.

That of a *Lieutenant-Colonel*, six companies.

That of a *Major*, four companies.

That of a *Captain*, one company.

That of a *Subaltern*, half a company.

The funeral escort shall always be commanded by an officer of the same rank with the deceased; or, if none such be present, by one of the next inferior grade.

The funeral escort of a non-commissioned staff officer shall consist of sixteen rank and file, commanded by a sergeant.

That of a sergeant, of fourteen rank and file, commanded by a sergeant.

That of a corporal, of twelve rank and file, commanded by a corporal; and,

That of a private, of eight rank and file, commanded by a corporal.

The escort will be formed in two ranks, opposite to the quarters or tent of the deceased, with shouldered arms and bayonets unfixed; the artillery and cavalry on the right of the infantry.

On the appearance of the corpse, the officer commanding the escort will command:

Present—ARMS!

when the honors due to the deceased will be paid by the drums and trumpets. The music will then play an appropriate air, and the coffin will then be taken to the right, where it will be halted. The commander will next order:

1. *Shoulder—ARMS!* 2. *By company (or platoon), left wheel.* 3. *MARCH!* 4. *Reverse—ARMS!* 5. *Column, forward.* 6. *Guide right.* 7. *MARCH!*

The arms will be reversed at the order by bringing the piece under the left arm, butt to the front, barrel downward, left hand sustaining the cock, the right steadying the piece behind the back; swords are reversed in a similar manner under the right arm.

The column will be marched in slow time to solemn music, and, on reaching the grave, will take a direction so as that the guides shall be next to the grave. When the center of the column is opposite the grave, the commander will order:

1. *Column.* 2. *HALT!* 3. *Right into line, wheel.*
4. *MARCH!*

The coffin is then brought along the front, to the opposite side of the grave, and the commander then orders:

1. *Shoulder*—ARMS! 2. *Present*—ARMS!

And when the coffin reaches the grave, he adds:

1. *Shoulder*—ARMS! 2. *Rest on*—ARMS!

The rest on arms is done by placing the muzzle on the left foot, both hands on the butt, the head on the hands or bowed, right knee bent.

After the funeral service is performed, and the coffin is lowered into the grave, the commander will order:

1. *Attention*! 2. *Shoulder*—ARMS! 3. *Load at will*.
4. *LOAD*!

when three rounds of small arms will be fired by the escort, taking care to elevate the pieces.

This being done, the commander will order:

1. *By company, (or platoon) right wheel*. 2. *MARCH*!
3. *Column forward*. 4. *Guide left*. 5. *Quick*—*MARCH*!

The music will not begin to play until the escort is clear of the inclosure.

When the distance to the place of interment is considerable, the escort may march in common time and in column of route, after leaving the camp or garrison, and till it approaches the burial-ground.

The pall-bearers, six in number, will be selected from the grade of the deceased, or from the grade or grades next above or below it.

At the funeral of an officer, as many in commission

of the army, division, brigade, or regiment, according to the rank of the deceased, as can conveniently be spared from other duties, will join in procession in uniform, and with side-arms. The funeral of a non-commissioned officer or private will be attended, in like manner, by the non-commissioned officers or privates of the regiment or company, according to the rank of the deceased, with side-arms only.

Persons joining in the procession follow the coffin in the inverse order of their rank.

The usual badge of military mourning is a piece of black crape around the left arm, above the elbow, and also upon the sword-hilt; and will be worn when in full or in undress.

As family mourning, crape will be worn by officers (when in uniform) only around the left arm.

The drums of a funeral escort will be covered with black crape, or thin black serge.

Funeral honors will be paid to deceased officers without military rank according to their assimilated grades.

Part Fifth.

INSPECTIONS OF THE TROOPS.

THE inspection of troops, as a division, regiment, or other body composing a garrison or command, not less than a company, will generally be preceded by a review.

There will be certain periodical inspections, to wit:

1. The commanders of regiments and posts will make an inspection of their commands on the last day of every month.

2. Captains will inspect their companies every Sunday morning. No soldier will be excused from Sunday inspection except the guard, the sick, and the necessary attendants in the hospital.

3. Medical officers having charge of hospitals will also make a thorough inspection of them every Sunday morning.

4. Inspection when troops are mustered for payment.

Besides these inspections, frequent visits will be made by the commanding officer, company and medical officers, during the month, to the men's quarters, the hospital, guard-house, etc.

FORM OF INSPECTION.

The present example embraces a battalion of infantry. The inspecting officer and the field and staff officers will be on foot.

The battalion being in the order of battle, the colonel will cause it to break into open column of companies, right in front. He will next order the ranks to be opened, when the color-rank and color-guard, under the direction of the adjutant, will take post ten paces in front, and the band ten paces in rear of the column.

The colonel, seeing the ranks aligned, will command:

1. *Officers and sergeants, to the front of your companies.* 2. MARCH!

The officers will form themselves in one rank, eight paces, and the non-commissioned officers in one rank, six paces, in advance, along the whole fronts of their respective companies, from right to left, in the order of seniority; the pioneers and music of each company, in one rank, two paces behind the non-commissioned officers.

The colonel will next command:

Field and staff, to the front—MARCH!

The commissioned officers thus designated will form themselves in one rank, on a line equal to the front of the column, six paces in front of the colors, from right to left, in the order of seniority; and the non-commissioned staff, in a similar manner, two paces in rear of the preceding rank. The colonel, seeing the movement executed, will take post on the right of the lieutenant-colonel, and wait the approach of the inspecting officer. But such of the field officers as may be superior in rank to the inspector will not take post in front of the battalion.

The inspector will commence in front. After inspecting the dress and general appearance of the field and commissioned staff under arms, the inspector, accompanied by these officers, will pass down the open column, looking at every rank in front and rear.

The colonel will now command:

1. *Order arms.* 2. *REST!*

when the inspector will proceed to make a minute inspection of the several ranks or divisions, in succession, commencing in front.

As the inspector approaches the non-commissioned staff, color-rank, the color-guard, and the band, the adjutant will give the necessary orders for the inspection of arms, boxes, and knapsacks. The colors will be planted firm in the ground, to enable the color-bearers to display the contents of their knapsacks. The non-commissioned staff may be dismissed as soon as inspected; but the color-rank and color-guard will remain until the colors are to be escorted to the place from which they were taken.

As the inspector successively approaches the companies, the captains will command:

1. *Attention.* 2. *Company.* 3. *Inspection—ARMS.*

The inspecting officer will then go through the whole company, and minutely inspect the arms, accoutrements, and dress of each soldier. After this is done, the captain will command

Open—BOXES!

when the ammunition and the boxes will be examined.

The captain will then command:

1. *Shoulder*—ARMS! 2. *Close order*.
3. MARCH! 4. *Order*—ARMS!
5. *Stack*—ARMS! 6. *To the rear, open order*.
7. MARCH! 8. *Front rank*—ABOUT—FACE!
9. *Unslung*—Knapsacks. 10. *Open*—Knapsacks.

The sergeants will face inward at the 2d command, and close upon the center at the 3d, and stack their arms at the 5th command; at the 6th command they face outward, and resume their positions at the 7th. When the ranks are closed, preparatory to *take arms*, the sergeants will also close upon the center, and at the word, take their arms and resume their places.

The knapsacks will be placed at the feet of the men, the flaps from them, with the great-coats on the flaps, and the knapsacks leaning on the great-coats. In this position the inspector will examine their contents, or so many of them as he may think necessary, commencing with the non-commissioned officers, the men standing at attention.

When the inspector has passed through the company, the captain will command:

Re-pack—Knapsacks;

when each soldier will re-pack and buckle up his knapsack, leaving it on the ground, the number upward, turned from him, and then stand at rest.

The captain will then command:

1. *Attention*. 2. *Company*. 3. *Sling*—Knapsacks.

At the word *sling*, each soldier will take his knapsack,

holding it by the inner straps, and stand erect; at the last word he will replace it on his back. The captain will continue,

4. *Front rank*—ABOUT—FACE! 5. *Close order.*
6. MARCH! 7. *Take*—ARMS!
8. *Shoulder*—ARMS! 9. *Officers and Sergeants, to your posts.* 10. MARCH!

and will cause the company to file off to their tents or quarters, except the company that is to re-escort the colors, which will await the further orders of the colonel.

In an extensive column, some of the rearmost companies may, after the inspection of dress and general appearance, be permitted to *stack arms*, until just before the inspector approaches them, when they will be directed to *take arms* and resume their position.

The inspection of the troops being ended, the field and staff will next accompany the inspector to the hospital, magazine, arsenal, quarters, sutler's shop, guard-house, and such other places as he may think proper to inspect. The captains and subalterns repair to their companies and sections to await the inspector.

The hospital being at all times an object of particular interest, it will be critically and minutely inspected.

The men will be formed in the company quarters in front of their respective bunks, and on the entrance of the inspector the word *Attention!* will be given by the senior non-commissioned officer present, when the whole will salute with the hand, without uncovering.

The inspector, attended by the company officers, will examine the general arrangement of the interior of the quarters, the bunks, bedding, cooking, and table

utensils, and such other objects as may present themselves; and afterward the exterior.

The adjutant will exhibit to the inspector the regimental books and papers, including those relating to the transactions of the Council of Administration. The company books and papers will also be exhibited, the whole together, generally at the adjutant's office, and in the presence of the officers not otherwise particularly engaged.

The inspector will examine critically the books and accounts of the administrative and disbursing officers of the command, and the money and property in their keeping.

The inspection of cavalry and artillery will conform to the principles laid down in the foregoing paragraphs, regard being had to the system of instruction for those arms of service respectively.

MUSTERS.

The musters will be made by an Inspector-General, if present, otherwise by an officer specially designated by the Commander of the Army, Division, or Department; and in absence of either an Inspector-General or officer specially designated, the muster will be made by the commander of the post.

When one inspecting officer can not muster all the troops himself on the day specified, the commanding officer will designate such other competent officers as may be necessary, to assist him.

All stated musters of the troops shall be preceded by a minute and careful *inspection* in the prescribed mode; and if the command be more than a company, by a *review*, before inspection.

The mustering officer having inspected the compa-

nies in succession, beginning on the right, returns to the first company to muster it. The company being at *ordered arms*, with open ranks, as when inspected, the captain will, as the mustering officer approaches, command:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Company!*
3. *Shoulder—ARMS*
4. *Support—ARMS!*

The mustering officer will then call over the names on the roll, and each man, as his name is called, will distinctly answer *Here!* and bring his piece to a *carry* and to an *order*.

After each company is mustered, the captain will order it to be marched to the company parade, and there dismissed to quarters to await the inspector's visit.

After mustering the companies, the mustering officer attended by the company commanders, will visit the guard and hospital, to verify the presence of the men reported there.

The muster and pay-rolls will be made on the printed forms furnished from the adjutant-general's office, and according to the directions given on them. On the muster-rolls companies are designated by the name of the captain, whether present or absent. The pay-roll is left blank, to be filled by the paymaster.

One copy of each muster-roll will be transmitted by the mustering officer to the adjutant-general's office in the War Department within three days after the muster.

Part Sixth.

RANK AND COMMAND.

RANK of officers and non-commissioned officers:

1st. Lieutenant-General.	10th. Cadet.
2d. Major-General.	11th. Sergeant-Major.
3d. Brigadier-General.	12th. Quartermaster-Ser- geant of a Regiment.
4th. Colonel.	13th. Ordnance-Sergeant and Hospital Steward.
5th. Lieutenant-Colonel.	14th. First Sergeant.
6th. Major.	15th. Sergeant.
7th. Captain.	16th. Corporal.
8th. First Lieutenant.	
9th. Second Lieutenant.	

And in each grade by date of commission or appointment.

When commissions are of the same date, the rank is to be decided, between officers of the same regiment or corps by the order of appointment; between officers of different regiments or corps: 1st, by rank in actual service when appointed; 2d, by former rank and service in the army or marine corps; 3d, by lottery among such as have not been in the military service of the United States. In case of equality of rank by virtue of a brevet commission, reference is had to commissions not brevet.

Part Seventh.

REGULATIONS FOR THE UNIFORM AND DRESS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 6. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 13, 1861.

THE UNIFORM, DRESS AND HORSE EQUIPMENTS OF THE ARMY having been changed in many respects since the "*General Regulations*" of 1857, the following description of them is published for the information of all concerned:

COAT.

For Commissioned Officers.

1. All officers shall wear a frock coat of dark blue cloth, the skirt to extend from two-thirds to three-fourths of the distance from the top of the hip to the bend of the knee; single-breasted for captains and lieutenants; double-breasted for all other grades.

2. *For a Major-General*—two rows of buttons on the breast, nine in each row, placed by threes; the distance between each row, five and one-half inches at top, and three and one-half inches at bottom; stand-up collar, to rise no higher than to permit the chin to turn freely over it, to hook in front at the bottom, and slope thence up and backward at an angle of thirty degrees on each

side; cuffs two and one-half inches deep to go around the sleeves parallel with the lower edge, and to button with three small buttons at the under seam; pockets in the folds of the skirts, with one button at the hip, and one at the end of each pocket, making four buttons on the back and skirt of the coat, the hip button to range with the lowest buttons on the breast; collar and cuffs to be of dark blue velvet; lining of the coat black.

3. *For a Brigadier-General*—the same as for a major-general, except that there will be only eight buttons in each row on the breast, placed in pairs.

4. *For a Colonel*—the same as for a major-general, except that there will be only seven buttons in each row on the breast, placed at equal distances; collar and cuffs of the same color and material as the coat.

5. *For a Lieutenant-Colonel*—the same as for a colonel.

6. *For a Major*—the same as for a colonel.

7. *For a Captain*—the same as for a colonel, except that there will be only one row of nine buttons on the breast, placed at equal distances.

8. *For a First Lieutenant*—the same as for a captain.

9. *For a Second Lieutenant*—the same as for a captain.

10. *For a Brevet Second Lieutenant*—the same as for a captain.

11. A round jacket, according to pattern, of dark blue cloth, trimmed with scarlet, with the Russian shoulder-knot, the prescribed insignia of rank to be worked in silver in the center of the knot, may be worn on undress duty by officers of Light Artillery.

For Enlisted Men.

12. The uniform coat for all enlisted foot men shall be a single-breasted frock of dark blue cloth, made without plaits, with a skirt extending one-half the distance from the top of the hip to the bend of the knee; one row of nine buttons on the breast, placed at equal dis-

tances; stand-up collar, to rise no higher than to permit the chin to turn freely over it, to hook in front at the bottom, and then to slope up and backward at an angle of thirty degrees on each side; cuffs pointed according to pattern, and to button with two small buttons at the under seam; collar and cuffs edged with a cord, or welt of cloth, as follows, to wit: *Scarlet for Artillery*; sky blue *for Infantry*; yellow *for Engineers*; crimson *for Ordnance* and *Hospital stewards*. On each shoulder a metallic scale according to pattern; narrow lining for skirt of the coat of the same color and material as the coat; pockets in the folds of the skirts with one button at each hip, to range with the lowest buttons on the breast; no buttons at the ends of the pockets.

13. *All Enlisted Men of the Dragoons, Cavalry, Mounted Riflemen, and Light Artillery*, shall wear a uniform jacket of dark blue cloth, with one row of twelve small buttons on the breast, placed at equal distances; stand-up collar to rise no higher than to permit the chin to turn freely over it, to hook in front at the bottom, and to slope the same as the coat collar; on the collar, on each side, two blind button-holes of lace, three-eighths of an inch wide, one small button on the button-hole, lower button-hole extending back four inches, upper button-hole three and a half inches; top button and front ends of collar bound with lace three-eighths of an inch wide, and a strip of the same extending down the front and around the whole lower edge of the jacket; the back seam laced with the same, and on the cuff, a point of the same shape as that on the coat, but formed of the lace; jacket to extend to the waist, and to be lined with white flannel; two small buttons at the under seam of the cuff, as on the coat cuff; one hook and eye at the bottom of the collar; color of lace, (worsted,) orange for *Dragoons*, yellow for *Cavalry*, green for *Riflemen*, and scarlet for *Light Artillery*.

14. *For all Musicians*—the same as for other enlisted men of their respective corps, with the addition of a

facing of lace three-eighths of an inch wide on the front of the *coat or jacket*, made in the following manner: bars of three-eighths of an inch, worsted lace, placed on a line with each button, six and one-half inches wide at the bottom, and *thence* gradually expanding upward to the last button, counting from the waist up, and contracting from thence to the bottom of the collar, where it will be six and one-half inches wide, with a strip of the same lace following the bars at their outer extremity—the whole presenting something of what is called the herring-bone form; the color of the lace facing to correspond with the color of the trimming of the corps.

15. *For Fatigue Purposes*—a sack coat of dark blue flannel extending half way down the thigh, and made loose, without sleeve or body lining, falling collar, inside pocket on the left side, four coat buttons down the front.

16. *For Recruits*—the sack coat will be made with sleeve and body lining, the latter of flannel.

17. On all occasions of duty, except fatigue, and when out of quarters, the coat or jacket shall be buttoned and hooked at the collar.

BUTTONS.

18. *For General Officers and Officers of the General Staff*—gilt, convex, with spread eagle and stars, and plain border; large size, seven-eighths of an inch in exterior diameter; small size one-half inch.

19. *For Officers of the Corps of Engineers*—gilt, nine-tenths of an inch in exterior diameter, slightly convex; a raised bright rim, one-thirtieth of an inch wide; device, an eagle holding in his beak a scroll, with the word "*Essayons*," a bastion with embrasures in the distance surrounded by water, with a rising sun—the figures to be of dead gold upon a bright field. Small buttons of the same form and device, and fifty-five hundredths of an inch in exterior diameter.

20. *For Officers of the Corps of Topographical Engineers*—gilt, seven-eighths of an inch exterior diameter, convex and solid; device, the shield of the United States, occupying one-half the diameter, and the letters, *T. E.*, in Old English characters the other half; small buttons, one-half inch diameter, device and form the same.

21. *For Officers of the Ordnance Department*—gilt, convex, plain border, cross cannon and bombshell, with a circular scroll over and across the cannon, containing the words "Ordnance Corps;" large size, seven-eighths of an inch in exterior diameter; small size, one-half inch.

22. *For Officers of Artillery, Infantry, Riflemen, Cavalry, and Dragoons*—gilt, convex; device, a spread eagle with the letter A, for Artillery; I, for Infantry; R, for Riflemen; C, for Cavalry; D, for Dragoons, on the shield; large size, seven-eighths of an inch in exterior diameter; small size, one-half inch.

23. *Aids-de-camp* may wear the button of the general staff, or of their regiment or corps, at their option.

24. *For all Enlisted Men*—yellow, the same as is used by the Artillery, etc., omitting the letter in the shield.

TROWSERS.

25. *For General Officers and Officers of the Ordnance Department*—of dark blue cloth, plain, without stripe, welt, or cord down the outer seam.

26. *For Officers of the General Staff and Staff Corps*, except the Ordnance—dark blue cloth, with a gold cord, one-eighth of an inch in diameter, along the outer seam.

27. *For all Regimental Officers*—dark blue cloth, with a welt let into the outer seam, one-eighth of an inch in diameter, of colors corresponding to the facings of the respective regiments, viz: *Dragoons*, orange; *Cavalry*, yellow; *Riflemen*, emerald-green; *Artillery*, scarlet; *Infantry*, sky-blue.

28. *For Enlisted Men*, except companies of Light Artillery—dark blue cloth; *sergeants* with a stripe one and one-half inch wide; *corporals* with a stripe one-half inch wide, of worsted lace, down and over the outer seam, of the color of the facings of the respective corps.

29. *Ordnance Sergeants and Hospital Stewarts*—stripe of crimson lace, one and one-half inch wide.

30. *Privates*—plain, without stripe or welt.

31. *For Companies of Artillery equipped as Light Artillery*—sky-blue cloth.

All trowsers to be made loose, without plaits, and to spread well over the boot; to be re-enforced for all enlisted mounted men.

HAT.

32. *For Officers*: Of best black felt. The dimensions of medium size to be as follows:

Width of brim, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hight of crown, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Oval of tip, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Taper of crown, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch

Curve of head, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

The binding to be $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, of best black ribbed silk.

33. *For Enlisted Men*—of black felt, same shape and size as for officers, with double row of stitching, instead of binding, around the edge. To agree in quality with the pattern deposited in the clothing arsenal.

Trimmings.

34. *For General Officers*—gold cord, with acorn-shaped ends. The brim of the hat looped up on the right side, and fastened with an eagle attached to the side of the hat; three black ostrich feathers on the left side, a gold embroidered wreath in front, on black velvet ground,

encircling the letters **U. S.** in silver, old English characters.

35. *For Officers of the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical and Pay Departments, and the Judge Advocate, above the rank of Captain*—the same as for general officers, except the cord, which will be of black silk and gold.

36. *For the same Departments, below the rank of Field Officers*—the same as for field officers, except that there will be but two feathers.

37. *For Officers of the Corps of Engineers*—the same as for the general staff, except the ornament in front, which will be a gold embroidered wreath of laurel and palm, encircling a silver turreted castle on black velvet ground.

38. *For Officers of the Topographical Engineers*—the same as for the general staff, except the ornament in front, which will be a gold embroidered wreath of oak leaves, encircling a gold embroidered shield, on black velvet ground.

39. *For Officers of the Ordnance Department*—the same as for the general staff, except the ornament in front, which will be a gold embroidered shell and flame, on black velvet ground.

40. *For Officers of Dragoons*—the same as for the general staff, except the ornament in front, which will be two gold embroidered sabres crossed, edges upward, on black velvet ground, with the number of the regiment in silver in the upper angle.

41. *For Officers of Cavalry*—the same as for the dragoons, except that the number of the regiment will be in the lower angle.

42. *For Officers of Mounted Riflemen*—the same as for the general staff, except the ornament in front, which will be a gold embroidered trumpet, perpendicular, on black velvet ground.

43. *For Officers of Artillery*—the same as for the gen-

eral staff, except the ornament in front, which will be a gold embroidered cross-cannon, on black velvet ground, with the number of the regiment in silver at the intersection of the cross-cannon.

44. *For Officers of Infantry*—the same as for artillery, except the ornament in front, which will be a gold embroidered bugle, on black velvet ground, with the number of the regiment in silver within the bend.

45. *For Enlisted Men*, except companies of Light Artillery—the same as for officers of the respective corps, except that there will be but one feather, the cord will be of worsted, of the same color as that of the facing of the corps, three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, running three times through a slide of the same material, and terminating with two tassels, not less than two inches long, on the side of the hat opposite the feather. For *Hospital Stewards*, the cord will be of buff and green mixed. The insignia of corps, in brass, in front of the hat, corresponding with those prescribed for officers, with the number of regiment, five-eighths of an inch long, in brass, and letter of company, one inch, in brass, arranged over insignia. Brim to be looped up to side of hat with a brass eagle, having a hook attached to the bottom to secure the brim—on the right side for mounted men, and left side for foot men. The feather to be worn on the side opposite the loop.

46. All the trimmings of the hat are to be made so that they can be detached; but the eagle, badge of corps, and letter of company, are to be always worn.

47. For companies of artillery equipped as light artillery, the old pattern uniform cap, with red horse hair plume, cord, and tassel.

48. Officers of the general staff, and staff corps, may wear, at their option, a light French chapeau, either stiff crown or flat, according to the pattern deposited in the Adjutant General's Office. Officers below the rank of field officers to wear but two feathers.

FORAGE CAPS.

49. For fatigue purposes, forage caps, of pattern in in the Quartermaster General's Office: Dark blue cloth, with a welt of the same around the crown, and yellow metal letters in front to designate companies.

50. Commissioned officers may wear forage caps of the same pattern, with the distinctive ornament of the corps and regiment in front.

CRAVAT OR STOCK.

51. *For all Officers*—black; when a cravat is worn, the tie not to be visible at the opening of the collar.

52. *For all Enlisted Men*—black leather, according to pattern.

BOOTS.

53. *For all Officers*—ankle or Jefferson.

54. *For Enlisted Men of Riflemen, Dragoons, Cavalry, and Light Artillery*—ankle and Jefferson, rights and lefts, according to pattern.

55. *For Enlisted Men of Artillery, Infantry, Engineers, and Ordnance*—Jefferson, rights and lefts, according to pattern.

SPURS.

56. *For all Mounted Officers*—yellow metal, or gilt.

57. *For all Enlisted Mounted Men*—yellow metal, according to pattern. (See No. 174.)

GLOVES.

58. *For General Officers and Officers of the General Staff and Staff Corps*—buff or white.

59. *For Officers of Artillery, Infantry, Cavalry, Dragoons, and Riflemen*—white.

SASH.

60. *For General Officers*—buff, silk net, with silk bullion fringe ends; sash to go twice around the waist, and to tie behind the left hip, pendent part not to extend more than eighteen inches below the tie.

61. *For Officers of the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Quartermaster's, and Subsistence Departments, Corps of Engineers, Topographical Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, Infantry, Cavalry, Riflemen, and Dragoons, and the Judge Advocate of the Army*—crimson silk net; *for Officers of the Medical Department*—medium or emerald green silk net, with silk bullion fringe ends; to go around the waist and tie as for general officers.

62. *For all Sergeant Majors, Quartermaster Sergeants, Ordnance Sergeants, First Sergeants, Principal or Chief Musicians and Chief Buglers*—red worsted sash, with worsted bullion fringe ends; to go twice around the waist, and to tie behind the left hip, pendent part not to extend more than eighteen inches below the tie.

63. The sash will be worn (over the coat) on all occasions of duty of every description, except stable and fatigue.

64. The sash will be worn by "*Officers of the Day*" across the body, scarf fashion, from the right shoulder to the left side, instead of around the waist, tying behind the left hip, as prescribed.

SWORD-BELT.

65. *For all Officers*—a waist belt not less than one and one-half inch, nor more than two inches wide; to be worn over the sash; the sword to be suspended from it by slings, of the same material as the belt, with a hook attached to the belt upon which the sword may be hung.

66. *For General Officers*—Russian leather, with three stripes of gold embroidery; the slings embroidered on both sides.

67. *For all other Officers*—black leather, plain.

68. *For all Non-Commissioned Officers*—black leather, plain.

SWORD-BELT PLATE.

69. *For all Officers and Enlisted Men*—gilt, rectangular, two inches wide, with a raised bright rim; a silver wreath of laurel encircling the "Arms of the United States;" eagle, shield, scroll, edge of cloud and rays bright. The motto, "E PLURIBUS UNUM," in silver letters, upon the scroll; stars also of silver; according to pattern.

SWORD AND SCABBARD.

70. *For General Officers*—straight sword, gilt hilt, silver grip, brass or steel scabbard.

71. *For Officers of the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Quartermaster's, and Subsistence Departments, Corps of Engineers, Topographical Engineers, Ordnance, the Judge Advocate of the Army, Aides-de-Camp, Field Officers of Artillery, Infantry, and Foot Riflemen, and for the Light Artillery*—the sword of the pattern adopted by the War Department, April 9, 1850; or the one described in G. O., No. 21, of August 28, 1860, for officers therein designated.

72. *For the Medical and Pay Departments*—small sword and scabbard, according to pattern in the Surgeon General's Office.

73. *For Officers of Dragoons, Cavalry, and Mounted Riflemen*—saber and scabbard now in use, according to pattern in the Ordnance Department.

74. *For the Artillery, Infantry, and Foot Riflemen, except the field officers*—the sword of the pattern adopted by the War Department, April 9, 1850.

75. The sword and sword-belt will be worn upon all occasions of duty, without exception.

76. When on foot, the saber will be suspended from the hook attached to the belt.

77. When not on military duty, officers may wear swords of honor, or the prescribed sword, with a scabbard, gilt, or of leather with gilt mountings.

SWORD-KNOT.

78. *For General Officers*—gold cord with acorn end.

79. *For all other Officers*—gold lace strap with gold bullion tassels.

BADGES TO DISTINGUISH RANK.

Epaulettes.

80. *For the Major-General Commanding the Army*—gold, with solid crescent; device, three silver-embroidered stars, one, one and a half inches in diameter, one, one and one-fourth inches in diameter, and one, one and one-eighth inches in diameter, placed on the strap in a row, longitudinally, and equidistant, the largest star in the center of the crescent, the smallest at the top; dead and bright gold bullion, one-half inch in diameter, and three and one-half inches long.

81. *For all other Major-Generals*—the same as for the major-general commanding the army, except that there will be two stars on the strap, instead of three, omitting the smallest.

82. *For a Brigadier-General*—the same as for a major-general, except that, instead of two, there shall be one star (omitting the smallest,) placed upon the strap, and not within the crescent.

83. *For a Colonel*—the same as for a brigadier-general, substituting a silver-embroidered spread eagle for the star upon the strap; and within the crescent for the *Medical Department*—a laurel wreath embroidered in gold, and the letters **M. S.**, in old English characters, in silver, within the wreath; *Pay Department*—same as

the medical department, with the letters *M. D.*, in old English characters; *Corps of Engineers*—a turreted castle of silver; *Corps of Topographical Engineers*—a shield embroidered in gold, and below it the letters *T. E.*, in old English characters, in silver; *Ordnance Department*—shell and flame in silver embroidery; *Regimental Officers*—the number of the regiment embroidered in gold, within a circlet of embroidered silver, one and three-fourths inches in diameter, upon cloth of the following colors: *for Artillery*—scarlet; *Infantry*—light or sky-blue; *Riflemen*—medium, or emerald-green; *Dragoons*—orange; *Cavalry*—yellow.

84. *For a Lieutenant-Colonel*—the same as for a colonel, according to corps, but substituting for the eagle a silver-embroidered leaf.

85. *For a Major*—the same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle.

86. *For a Captain*—the same as for a colonel, according to corps, except that the bullion will be only one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and two and one-half inches long, and substituting for the eagle two silver-embroidered bars.

87. *For a First Lieutenant*—the same as for a colonel, according to corps, except that the bullion will be only one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and two and one-half inches long, and substituting for the eagle one silver-embroidered bar.

88. *For a Second Lieutenant*—the same as for a first lieutenant, omitting the bar.

89. *For a Brevet Second Lieutenant*—the same as for a second lieutenant.

90. All officers having military rank will wear an epaulette on each shoulder.

91. The epaulette may be dispensed with when not on duty, and on certain duties off parade, to wit: at drills, at inspections of barracks and hospitals, on Courts of Inquiry and Boards, at inspections of articles and neces-

saries, on working parties and fatigue duties, and upon the march, except when, in war, there is immediate expectation of meeting the enemy, and also when the overcoat is worn.

Shoulder Straps.

92. *For the Major-General Commanding the Army*—dark blue cloth, one and three-eighths inches wide, by four inches long; bordered with an embroidery of gold, one-fourth of an inch wide; three silver-embroidered stars of five rays, one star on the center of the strap, and one on each side, equidistant between the center and the outer edge of the strap; the center star to be the largest.

93. *For all other Major-Generals*—the same as for the major-general commanding the army, except that there will be two stars instead of three; the center of each star to be one inch from the outer edge of the gold embroidery on the ends of the strap; both stars of the same size.

94. *For a Brigadier-General*—the same as for a major-general, except that there will be one star instead of two; the center of the star to be equidistant from the outer edge of the embroidery on the ends of the strap.

95. *For a Colonel*—the same size as for a major-general, and bordered in like manner with an embroidery of gold; a silver-embroidered spread eagle on the center of the strap, two inches between the tips of the wings, having in the right talon an olive branch, and in the left a bundle of arrows; an escutcheon on the breast, as represented in the arms of the United States; cloth of the strap as follows: for the *General Staff and Staff Corps*—dark blue; *Artillery*—scarlet; *Infantry*—light or sky-blue; *Riflemen*—medium or emerald-green; *Dragoons*—orange; *Cavalry*—yellow.

96. *For a Lieutenant-Colonel*—the same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle, and intro-

ducing a silver-embroidered leaf at each end, each leaf extending seven-eighths of an inch from the end border of the strap.

97. *For a Major*—the same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle, and introducing a gold-embroidered leaf at each end, each leaf extending seven-eighths of an inch from the end border of the strap.

98. *For a Captain*—the same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle, and introducing at each end two gold-embroidered bars of the same width as the border, placed parallel to the ends of the strap; the distance between them and from the border equal to the width of the border.

99. *For a First Lieutenant*—the same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle, and introducing at each end, one gold-embroidered bar of the same width as the border, placed parallel to the ends of the strap, at a distance from the border equal to its width.

100. *For a Second Lieutenant*—the same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle.

101. *For a Brevet Second Lieutenant*—the same as for a second lieutenant.

102. The shoulder strap will be worn whenever the epaulette is not.

Chevrons.

103. The rank of non-commissioned officers will be marked by chevrons upon both sleeves of the uniform coat and overcoat, above the elbow, of silk or worsted binding, one-half an inch wide, same color as the edging on the coat, points down, as follows:

104. *For a Sergeant-Major*—three bars and an arc, in silk.

105. *For a Quartermaster-Sergeant*—three bars and a tie, in silk.

106. *For an Ordnance-Sergeant*—three bars and a star, in silk.

107. *For a Hospital Steward*—a caduceus two inches long, embroidered with yellow silk on each arm above the elbow, in the place indicated for a chevron, the head toward the outer seam of the sleeve.

108. *For a First Sergeant*—three bars and a lozenge, in worsted.

109. *For a Sergeant*—three bars, in worsted.

110. *For a Corporal*—two bars, in worsted.

111. *For a Pioneer*—two crossed hatchets of cloth, same color and material as the edging of the collar, to be sewed on each arm above the elbow, in the place indicated for a chevron, (those of a corporal to be just above and resting on the chevron,) the head of the hatchet upward, its edge outward, of the following dimensions, viz: *Handle*, four and one-half inches long, one-fourth to one-third of an inch wide. *Hatchet*, two inches long, one inch wide at the edge.

112. *To indicate Service*—all non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, who have served faithfully for the term of five years, will wear, as a mark of distinction, upon both sleeves of the uniform coat, below the elbow, a diagonal half chevron, one-half an inch wide, extending from seam to seam, the front end nearest the cuff, and one-half an inch above the point of the cuff, to be of the same color as the edging on the coat. In like manner, an additional half chevron, above and parallel to the first, for every subsequent five years of faithful service; distance between each chevron one-fourth of an inch. Service in war will be indicated by a light or sky-blue stripe on each side of the chevron for artillery, and a red stripe for all other corps, the stripe to be one-eighth of an inch wide.

OVERCOAT.

For Commissioned Officers.

113. A "*cloak coat*" of dark blue cloth, closing by means of four frog buttons of black silk, and loops of black silk cord down the breast, and at the throat by a long loop *a echelle*, without tassel or plate, on the left side, and a black silk frog button on the right; cord for the loops fifteen-hundredths of an inch in diameter; back, a single piece, slit up from the bottom, from fifteen to seventeen inches, according to the height of the wearer, and closing at will, by buttons, and button-holes cut in a concealed flap; collar of the same color and material as the coat, rounded at the edges, and to stand or fall; when standing, to be about five inches high; sleeves loose, of a single piece, and round at the bottom, without cuff or slit; lining woollen; around the front and lower border, the edges of the pockets, the edges of the sleeves, collar, and slit in the back, a flat braid of black silk one-half an inch wide; and around each frog button on the breast, a knot two and one-quarter inches in diameter, of black silk cord, seven-hundredths of an inch in diameter, arranged according to drawing; cape of the same color and material as the coat, removable at the pleasure of the wearer, and reaching to the cuff of the coat-sleeve when the arm is extended; coat to extend down the leg, from six to eight inches below the knee, according to height. *To indicate rank*, there will be on both sleeves, near the lower edge, a knot of flat black silk braid, not exceeding one-eighth of an inch in width, arranged according to drawing, and composed as follows:

114. *For a General*—of five braids, double knot.

115. *For a Colonel*—of five braids, single knot.

116. *For a Lieutenant-Colonel*—of four braids, single knot.

117. *For a Major*—of three braids, single knot.

118. *For a Captain*—of two braids, single knot.

119. *For a First Lieutenant*—of one braid, single knot.

120. *For a Second Lieutenant and Brevet Second Lieutenant*—a plain sleeve without knot or ornament.

For Enlisted Men.

121. *Of all Mounted Corps*—of sky blue cloth; stand and fall collar; double-breasted; cape to reach down to the cuff of the coat when the arm is extended, and to button all the way up; buttons (24.)

122. *All other enlisted men*—of sky-blue cloth; stand-up collar; single-breasted; cape to reach down to the elbows when the arm is extended, and to button all the way up; buttons (24.)

123. *For Dragoons, Cavalry, and Mounted Riflemen*—a gutta percha talma, or cloak extending to the knee, with long sleeves.

OTHER ARTICLES OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

124. *Flannel shirt, drawers, stockings, and stable frock*—the same as now furnished.

125. *Blanket*—woolen, gray, with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the center; to be seven feet long, and five and a half feet wide, and to weigh five pounds.

126. *Canvas overalls for Engineer soldiers*—of white cotton; one garment to cover the whole of the body below the waist, the breast, the shoulders and the arms; sleeves loose, to allow a free play of the arms, with narrow wristbands buttoning with one button; overalls to fasten at the neck behind with two buttons, and at the waist behind with buckle and tongue.

127. *Belts of all enlisted men*—black leather.

128. *Cartridge box*—according to pattern in the ordnance department.

129. *Drum sling*—white webbing; to be provided with a brass drum-stick carriage, according to pattern.

130. *Knapsack*—of painted canvas, according to pattern now issued by the quartermaster's department; the great coat, when carried, to be neatly folded, not rolled, and covered by the outer flap of the knapsack.

131. *Haversack*—of painted canvas, with an inside sack unpainted, according to the pattern now issued by the quartermaster's department.

132. *Canteen*—of tin, covered with woolen cloth, of the pattern now issued by the quartermaster's department.

TENTS.

133. *For all Commissioned Officers*—wall tent, with a fly, pattern now issued by the quartermaster's department.

134. *For Hospital purposes*—pattern described in "General Orders" No. 1, of January 19, 1860.

135. *For all Enlisted Men*—Sibley's patent, according to the pattern now issued by the quartermaster's department, at the rate of one tent to 17 mounted or 20 foot men. Sheet iron stoves will be issued with the tents in cold climates, or when specially ordered.

136. *For Officers' Servants and Laundresses*—small common tent, old pattern.

HORSE FURNITURE.

For General Officers and the General Staff.

137. *Housing for General Officers*—to be worn over the saddle, of dark blue cloth, trimmed with two rows of gold lace, the outer row one inch and five-eighths wide, the inner row two inches and one-fourth; to be made full, so as to cover the horse's haunches and forehands, and to bear on each flank corner the following ornaments, distinctive of rank, to wit: for the *Major-General commanding the Army*—a gold-embroidered spread eagle

and three stars; for other *Major-Generals*—a gold-embroidered spread eagle and two stars; for a *Brigadier-General*—a gold-embroidered spread eagle and one star.

138. *Saddle-cloth for General Staff Officers*—dark blue cloth, of sufficient length to cover the saddle and holsters, and one foot ten inches in depth, with an edging of gold lace one inch wide.

139. *Surcingle*—blue web.

140. *Bridle*—black leather; bent branch bit, with gilt bosses; the front and roses yellow.

141. *Collar*—yellow.

142. *Holsters*—black leather, with gilt mountings.

143. *Stirrups*—gilt or yellow metal.

For Officers of the Corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers.

144. The same as for general staff officers.

145. In time of actual field service, general officers and officers of the general staff and staff corps are permitted to use the horse equipments described for mounted service.

HORSE EQUIPMENTS FOR THE MOUNTED SERVICE.

146. A complete set of horse equipments for mounted troops consists of 1 *bridle*, 1 *watering bridle*, 1 *halter*, 1 *saddle*, 1 *pair saddle-bags*, 1 *saddle-blanket*, 1 *surcingle*, 1 *pair spurs*, 1 *currycomb*, 1 *horse brush*, 1 *picket pin*, and 1 *lariat*; 1 link and 1 nose-bag when specially required.

HEAD GEAR.

147. All the *leather* is black bridle leather, and the buckles are malleable iron, flat, bar buckles, blued.

148. **BRIDLE**—It is composed of 1 *headstall*, 1 *bit*, 1 *pair of reins*.

149. **HEADSTALL**—1 *crown piece*, the ends split, form-

ing 1 *cheek strap* and 1 *throat lash billet* on one side, and on the other, 1 *cheek strap* and 1 *throatlash*, with 1 *buckle*, .625 inch, 2 *chapes* and 2 *buckles*, .75 inch, sewed to the ends of cheek piece to attach the bit; 1 *brow band*, the ends doubled and sewed form 2 loops on each end through which the cheek straps and throat lash and throat lash billet pass.

150. BIT—(shear steel, blued,)—2 *branches*, S shaped, pierced at top with an *eye* for the cheek strap billet, and with a small hole near the eye for the curb-chain, terminated at the bottom by two *buttons*, into which are welded 2 *rings*, 1 inch, for the reins; 1 *mouth-piece*, curved in the middle, its ends pass through the branches and are riveted to them; 1 *cross bar*, riveted to the branches near the lower ends; 2 *bosses* (cast brass,) bearing the number and letter of the regiment and the letter of the company riveted to the branches with 4 *rivets*; 1 *curb-chain hook*, steel wire, No. 10, fastened to the *near* branch; 1 *curb-chain*, steel wire, No. 11, curb-chain links 0.7 inch wide, with 1 loose ring in the middle, fastened to the *off* branch by an S hook, coldshut; 1 *curb strap*, (leather,) fastened to the curb chain by 2 *standing loops*.

151. 1 *curb ring* for bit No. 1 replaces the curb chain and curb strap. They are of two sizes: No. 1 has an interior diameter of 4 inches; No. 2, of 3.75 inches. The number is marked on the outside of the swell. No. 1 is the larger size.

152. There are four bits, differing from each other in the arch of the mouth piece, and in the distance from the mouth piece to the eye for the cheek strap. The branches are alike below the mouth piece. No. 1 is a Spanish bit, No. 2 is the next severest, and No. 4 is the mildest. Hight of arch is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in No. 1, 2 inches in No. 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in No. 3, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in No. 4. The distance between the branches is 4.5 inches in all the bits.

153. REINS—2 reins sewed together at one end, the other ends sewed to the rings of the bit.

WATERING BRIDLE.

154. The watering bridle is composed of 1 *bit* and 1 *pair of reins*.

155. BIT—(wrought iron, blued,) 2 *mouth piece sides* united in the middle by a loop hinge; their ends are pierced with two holes to receive 2 *rings* 1.7 inches diameter for the reins. 2 *chains and toggles*, 3 links, each 1 inch \times 0.55 inch, welded into the rein rings.

156. REINS—2 *reins* sewed together at one end, the other end sewed to rings of the bit.

HALTER.

157. 2 *cheek pieces*, sewed at one end to 2 *square loops* 1.6 inches diameter, and the other to 2 *cheek rings* 1.6 inches diameter; 2 *standing loops* for the toggles of the watering bridle sewed to the cheek piece near to the square loops; 1 *crown piece* sewed to the off cheek ring, 1 buckle 1.12 inches, and *chape* sewed to the near cheek ring; 1 *nose band*, the end sewed to the square loops; 1 *chin strap*, the ends sewed to the square loops and passing loose through the hitching-strap ring.

1 *throat strap*, folded on itself making two thicknesses and forming at top a loop for the throat band to pass through, and embracing in the fold at the other end 1 *bolt* which holds 1 *hitching-strap ring*; 1 *throat band* passes loose through the loop in the throat strap, and is sewed to the cheek rings; 1 *hitching-strap* 6½ feet long, 1 *buckle* 1.25 inches, and 1 *standing loop*, 1 *billet* sewed to the buckle end by the same seam which holds the buckle.

SADDLE.

158. All the *leather* is black bridle or harness leather, and the buckles are blued malleable iron.

159. The *saddle* is composed of 1 *tree*, 2 *saddle skirts*, 2 *stirrups*, 1 *girth* and *girth strap*, 1 *surcingle*, 1 *crupper*.

SADDLE TREE.

160. WOOD (beech,)—1 *pommel* made of two pieces framed together at top and glued; 1 *cantle* formed of 2 pieces like the pommel; 2 *side bars* (poplar) each made of 3 pieces glued together; they are glued to the pommel and cantle, and fastened by 2 *rivets*, 2 *burrs*, and 4 *nails*, the burrs let in on the under side; 1 *strap mortice* in the pommel, 3 *strap mortices* in the cantle.

161. There are three sizes of trees, varying in the length of the seat. The number is marked on the pommel ornament.

No. 1.	11 inches length of seat.	15 per cent.
No. 2.	11½ " " "	50 "
No. 3.	12 " " "	35 "

162. IRON—1 *pommel arc* 0.1 inch thick, with three small holes on top, fastened to the side bars by 4 *rivets*; 1 *pommel plate* 0.1 inch thick, semi-circular, fastened to the front of the pommel by 4 *rivets*; 1 *cantle arc* 0.1 inch thick, with three small holes on top, fastened to the side bars by 4 *rivets*; 1 *cantle plate* 0.1 inch thick, fastened to the rear of the cantle by 4 *rivets*; 2 *stirrup loops* hinged in 2 *holdfasts* which are fastened to the side bars by 6 *rivets*.

163. The tree is painted with one coat of white lead. It is covered with best quality kip skin raw hide, put on wet, sewed with thongs of the same and held in place by stitches through the wood along the junction of the pommel and cantle with the side bars. The seams are made on the edges of the side bars where they will not chafe the horse or rider.

164. 2 *crupper rings*, held by staples driven into the front ends of side bars; 2 *foot staples* for coat straps fastened to the front of the pommel by 4 *brass screws*, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; 2 *crupper rings* (japanned black), fastened by staples driven into the rear ends of side bars; 2 *foot staples*, fastened to the rear of cantle by 4 *brass screws*, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; 1 *guard plate*, 1 *pommel ornament*, shield-shaped

(sheet brass), fastened to the pommel, each by 3 brass screw pins; 6 *guard plates*, fastened to the cantle by 12 screw pins; 2 *foot staples*, fastened on the back strap by 4 brass screws, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; 1 *saddle-bags stud*, fastened on the back strap to the cantle arc by 2 copper rivets.

165. TWO SADDLE SKIRTS (thick harness leather,) fastened to the side bars by 38 brass screws, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; 2 *stay loops* for the saddle-bag straps sewed to the rear edge of the skirts.

166. TWO STIRRUPS (hickory or oak,) made of one piece bent, the ends separated by 1 *transom* and fastened by 2 iron rivets, each, 4 burrs; 2 *leather hoods* fastened to the stirrups by 12 copper rivets and burrs—distance of hood from rear of stirrup 6 inches; 2 *stirrup straps*, 2 brass buckles, 1.375 inches, 2 *sliding loops*, pass through the stirrup loops and through a hole cut in the skirts; 2 *sweat leathers*, each has 2 *standing loops*.

167. GIRTH—2 *girth straps* pass over the pommel and cantle arcs, to which they are fastened by 4 copper rivets and 4 burrs; they are fastened to the side bars by 4 brass screws, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; the ends are sewed into 2 D rings, 1.85 inches; 2 *girth billets*, sewed to the straight side of the D rings; 1 *girth*, 4.5 inches, blue woolen webbing; 1 *chape*, 1 buckle, 2 inches, 1 *standing loop*, and 1 *safe* on the off end; and 1 *chape*, 1 buckle, 1.5 inches, 1 D ring, 1.85 inches, 1 *standing loop*, 1 *safe* on the near side; 1 *standing loop* on the middle.

168. SIX COAT STRAPS, 6 buckles, 0.625 inch, and stops. They pass through the mortices in the pommel and cantle and the foot staples.

169. ONE CARBINE SOCKET, 1 strap, 1 buckle, 0.75 inch, sewed to the socket. The socket is buckled to the D ring on the off side of the saddle.

170. ONE SURCINGLE, 3.25 inches, blue woolen webbing; 1 *chape*, 1 buckle, 1.5 inches, 1 *standing loop* on one end, and 1 *billet* on the other; 1 *billet* lining sewed over the end of webbing to the billet; 2 *standing loops* near the buckle end.

171. CRUPPER—1 *dock*, made of a single piece and stuffed with hair, the ends sewed to the body of the crupper; 1 *body*, split at one end, has sewed to it 1 *chape*, 1 *ring*, 1.25 inches, 2 *back straps*—each has one buckle, 0.75 inch, and 2 *sliding loops*—they pass through the rings of the side bars and the ring on the body of the crupper.

172. SADDLE BAGS (bag leather.)—They are composed of 2 *pouches* and 1 *seat*; the ends of the seat are sewed to the pouches. Each pouch has 1 *back*, sewed to the gusset and upper part of inner front with a *welt*; 1 *gusset*, sewed to the back and to 1 *outer* and 1 *inner front* with a *welt*; 1 *flap* sewed to the top of the back and to the seat by 2 seams; 1 *flap billet*, sewed to the point of the flap; 1 *chape* and 1 *buckle*, 0.625 inch, sewed to the outer front; 1 *billet*, 1 *buckle*, 0.625 inch, sewed to the chape. The seat is sewed to the pouch by the same seams which join the flap to the back of the pouch. It has 2 *holes* for the foot staples and 1 *hole* for the saddle-bag stud; 2 *key straps*, sewed to the seat near its ends; 4 *lacing thongs* for the pouches.

173. SADDLE BLANKET—to be of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns of an indigo blue color, with an orange border 3 inches wide, 3 inches from the edge. The letters U. S., 6 inches high, of orange color, in the center of the blanket. Dimensions: 75 inches long, 67 inches wide; weight, 3.1875 pounds; variation allowed in weight, 0.1875 pounds.

174. SPURS (brass,)—2 *spurs*, 2 *rowels*, 2 *rivets*, 2 *spur straps*, 19 inches long, 2 *roller buckles*, 0.625 inch, 2 *standing loops*.

Length of heel for No. 1, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches—inside measure.

“ “ “ 2, $3\frac{1}{4}$ “ “ “

Width of heel for No. 1, $3\frac{1}{4}$ “ “ “

“ “ “ 2, 3 “ “ “

Length of shank to center of rowel, 1 inch.

Diameter of rowel, 0.85 inch.

175. ONE HORSE BRUSH—1 *body* (maple,) Russia bris-

fles; 1 *cover*, glued and fastened to the body by 8 brass screws; 1 *hand strap*, fair leather, fastened to the sides of the body by 6 screws; 2 *leather washers* under the heads of screws. *Dimensions*: Body 9.25 inches long, 4 inches wide, 0.5 inch thick; cover 0.1 inch thick; bristles project 0.9 inch.; hand strap 2 inches wide.

176. ONE CURRY COMB—iron, japanned black. The pattern of "Carpenter's, No. 333." 1 *body*, (sheet iron, 0.4,) the top and bottom edges turned at right angles, forming two rows of teeth; 3 *double rows* of teeth, riveted to the body by *six rivets*; 1 *cross bar*, riveted across the top by 2 rivets; 1 *handle shank*, riveted to the body by 3 rivets; 1 *handle*, (wood) turned and painted, passes over the shank, and is held by the riveted end of the shank; 1 *ferrule*, sheet iron. *Dimensions*: Length, 4 inches; width, 4.75 inches; thickness, 0.75 inches; length of handle, 4 inches; weight, 0.84 pound.

177. ONE PICKET PIN, (iron, painted black.)—The parts are: *the body, the neck, the head, the swell, the point*; 1 *lariat ring* around the neck, 8-shaped, the larger opening for the lariat. *Dimensions*: Length 14 inches; diameter at swell, 4 inches; from point, 0.75 inch; at neck, 0.5 inch; at head, 1 inch; lariat ring, 0.2 inch wire, welded, interior diameter 1 inch; weight of pin, 1.29 pounds.

178. ONE LARIAT—best hemp, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch rope, 30 feet long, of 4 strands; an eye spliced in one end, the other end whipped with small twine; weight, 2.38 pounds.

179. ONE LINK—1 *strap*, embracing in the fold at one end, 1 *spring hook*, and at the other 1 *buckle*, 0.75 inch, and 1 *billet*.

180. ONE NOSE BAG—same as for Light Artillery.

MILITARY STOREKEEPERS.

181. A citizen's frock coat of blue cloth, with buttons of the department to which they are attached; round black hat; pantaloons and vest, plain, white or dark blue; cravat or stock, black.

MISCELLANEOUS.

182. General officers, and colonels having the brevet rank of general officers, may, on occasions of ceremony, and when not serving with troops, wear the "dress" and "undress" prescribed by existing regulations.

183. Officers below the grade of colonel having brevet rank, will wear the epaulettes and shoulder straps distinctive of their army rank. In all other respects, their uniform and dress will be that of their respective regiments, corps, or departments, and according to their commissions in the same. Officers above the grade of lieutenant-colonel, by ordinary commission, having brevet rank, may wear the uniform of their respective regiments or corps, or that of general officers, according to their brevet rank.

184. Officers are permitted to wear a plain dark blue body coat, with the button designating their respective corps, regiments, or departments, without any other mark or ornament upon it. Such a coat, however, is not to be considered as a dress for any military purpose.

185. In like manner, officers are permitted to wear a buff, white, or blue vest, with the small button of their corps, regiment, or department.

186. Officers serving with mounted troops are allowed to wear, for stable duty, a plain dark blue cloth jacket, with one or two rows of buttons down the front, according to rank; stand-up collar, sloped in front as that of the uniform coat; shoulder straps according to rank, but no other ornament.

187. The hair to be short, the beard to be worn at the pleasure of the individual, but when worn, to be kept short and neatly trimmed.

188. *A Band* will wear the uniform of the regiment or corps to which it belongs. The commanding officer may, at the expense of the corps, sanctioned by the Council of Administration, make such *additions* in ornaments as he may judge proper.



Part Eighth.

DUTIES OF RECRUITING OFFICERS.

SUCCESS in obtaining recruits depends much on the *activity, zeal, and personal attention of recruiting officers*. The cultivation of a good understanding with the people of the town, village, or neighborhood, on their part, may tend much to advance the interests of the service, and often be the means of procuring good men; when a distant deportment, a frigid, unbecoming hauteur, will not only repel the thinking and worthy part of the community, but frequently defeat the very object for which an officer may have established his party in the place.

The magistrate employed to swear in the recruits may, if treated with due respect and confidence, be often instrumental in discovering the true character of those who may propose to enlist. It would, then, be well to ask his opinion and advice as to the propriety of enlisting any individual brought before him to be sworn in. If it be generally known around the country that the enlistment is on fair terms; that the pay is sufficient to induce respectable young men to enter the service, and that none others will be received, the character of the army will be held in due estimation, and the objections to join it will, in a great measure, be removed.

It is in the power of every recruiting officer to make his party respectable and respected. He must, in his own person, set an example of that courteous and moral

deportment which ought ever to characterize military men. If the recruits are disposed to be troublesome to the neighborhood, he must make it his duty to suppress every irregularity and correct the disorderly, using first mild admonitions, which, if seasonably resorted to, will generally produce the desired effect. No instance of impropriety should go unnoticed.

The personal appearance of the men is highly important. The recruiting officer will give his particular attention to this subject. He will see that the men under his command are neat in their appearance, and that they are made to wear their military dress in a becoming manner, especially when permitted to go abroad.

Recruiting officers will be careful not to allow any man to be deceived or inveigled into the service by the tricks or false representations of the non-commissioned officers or soldiers of their parties. The nature of the service, the length of the term, the pay, clothing, rations, and other allowances to which a soldier is entitled by law, must be fully set forth and explained to every man before he signs the enlistment; and it will be proper, at the same time, to caution him to consider well before he enters into the contract with the government, as no man is wanted who does not come voluntarily to the standard of his country. If minors present themselves they are to be treated with great candor; the names and residences of their parents or guardians, if they have any, must be ascertained, and they will be informed of the minor's wish to enlist, that they may make their objections or give their consent.

After a man has been thus treated, and is willing to enlist, he may be allowed twenty-four hours to consider on the subject. The oath is, therefore, not to be administered to him until after that time, or even after two

days, if the officer thinks he is not yet settled in his mind as to becoming a soldier; and if the recruit should see proper to cancel his engagement previously to taking the oath, he shall be at liberty to do so.

These instructions are thus particular, that the officers interested may know that it is not desirable to fill the ranks unless it can be done fairly and honorably, and with men of suitable character.

All free white male persons above the age of 18 and under 35 years, being at least 5 feet 4½ inches high, who are effective, able-bodied, sober, free from disease, and who have a competent knowledge of the English language, may be enlisted. This regulation, so far as it respects the *hight* and *age* of the recruit, shall not extend to soldiers who may "re-enlist" into the service, or have served honestly and faithfully a previous enlistment in the army, or to musicians.

Recruiting officers must be very particular in ascertaining the *true age* of a recruit. They are not always to take his word, but are to rely on their own judgment for the ascertainment of his probable, if not actual, age.

No person under the age of 21 years is to be enlisted without the written consent of his parent, guardian, or master, unless such parent, guardian, or master be an alien and non-resident in the United States, when such consent is unnecessary. The written consent where required will invariably be appended to the enlistment.

If the minor has no parent or guardian, a guardian (who must not be any one connected with the recruiting party) should be appointed by the proper legal authority.

No man having a wife or children shall be enlisted *in time of peace* without special authority obtained from General Head Quarters through the superintendent. This rule is not to apply to soldiers who "re-enlist."

It is the duty of the recruiting officer to be always present at the examination of the recruits, and to see that it be conducted in strict conformity with the regulations. None but men of good character, sound in body and mind, of good appearance, well-formed, and fit, in *every particular*, to perform the duties of a soldier, will be received. The idle dependents of respectable connections will be refused, as they become troublesome by applications for discharge, and are generally the least efficient soldiers.

As soon as practicable, and at least within six days after his enlistment, the oath will be administered to the recruit, for which see 10th Art. War.

Under the article of war above referred to, and the acts of Congress approved September 16, 1850, and July 29, 1854, justices of the peace, the chief magistrate of any town or city corporate (not being an officer of the army), notaries public, or, when recourse can not be had to the civil magistrates, judges advocate, are the only persons authorized to administer the above oath.

Enlistments must, in all cases, be taken in duplicate, and be filled up in a fair and legible hand. The *real* name of the recruit must be ascertained, correctly spelled, and written in the same way wherever it occurs; the *Christian* name must not be abbreviated.

FORM OF ENLISTMENT.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,  TOWN OF NEWPORT.

I, JOHN BROWN, born in Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, aged twenty-three years, and by occupation a laborer, do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted, this tenth day of April, 1861, as a *Soldier* in the

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, for the period of *five years*, unless sooner discharged by proper authority : do also agree to accept such bounty, pay, rations, or clothing, as are, or may be, established by law. And I, JOHN BROWN, do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the *United States of America*, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whomsoever ; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War.

JOHN BROWN.

Sworn and subscribed to, at Newport, Ky.,)
this tenth day of April, 1861, before }
J. R. H., J. P. of C. Co., Ky.

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, that I have carefully examined the above-named Recruit, agreeably to the General Regulations of the Army, and that in my opinion he is free from all bodily defects and mental infirmity, which would, in any way, disqualify him from performing the duties of a soldier.

WILLIAM BARTLETT,
Examining Surgeon.

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, that I have minutely inspected the Recruit, JOHN BROWN, previously to his enlistment, and that he was entirely sober when enlisted ; that, to the best of my judgment and belief, he is of lawful age ; and that, in accepting him as duly qualified to perform the duties of an able-bodied soldier, I have strictly observed the Regulations which govern the recruiting service. This soldier has *blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion ; is five feet six inches high.*

J. H. JOHNSTON, 1st Lieut. 12th Inf'y,
Recruiting Officer.

Each enlistment will be indorsed as follows :

No. —
 A——— B———
 enlisted at

 January —, 184—,
 By Lt. C——— D———
 — Regiment of —

The number to correspond with the names alphabetically arranged.

DECLARATION OF RECRUIT.

I, John Brown, desiring to enlist in the Army of the United States, for the term of five years, do declare, that I am twenty-three years of age; that I have neither wife nor child; that I have never been discharged from the United States service on account of disability, or by sentence of a court-martial, or by order before the expiration of a term of enlistment; and I know of no impediment to my serving honestly and faithfully as a soldier for five years.

Given at Newport, Ky., the tenth day of April, 1861.
 JOHN BROWN.

Witness : J. A. JONES.

CONSENT IN CASE OF MINOR.

I, Edward Brown, do certify, that I am the father of John Brown; that the said John Brown is eighteen years of age; and I do hereby freely give my consent to his enlisting as a soldier in the Army of the United States, for the period of five years.

Given at Newport, Ky., the tenth day of April, 1861.
 EDWARD BROWN.

Witness : J. A. JONES.

Whenever a soldier re-enters the service, the officer who enlists him will indorse on the enlistment, next below his own name and regiment, "second (or third) enlistment," as the case may be, together with the name of the regiment and the letter of the company in which the soldier last served. This information the recruiting officer must obtain, if possible, from the soldier's *discharge*, which he should in all cases be required to exhibit. (See 22d Art. of War).

The filling up of, and indorsement on, the enlistment, will be in the handwriting of the recruiting officer, or done under his immediate inspection; as evidence of which he will sign his name on the left margin.

Immediately after a man has enlisted, the recruiting officer will have his hair cut close to his head, and cause him to be well washed from head to foot; after which he will have him dressed in the clothing furnished by government, properly fitted to his person, and cause his citizen's dress to be disposed of. No soldier is to be allowed to keep in his possession any article of clothing other than such as he receives from government and belong to his military character.

It is the duty of the recruiting officer to see that the quarters for the men are comfortable, and supplied with such conveniences and bedding as are allowed in barracks; that the provisions are good and regularly supplied; that they are properly cooked and economized; and that there be regularity in the messes, and due decorum preserved at all times. Should the men be sick, it will be his particular care to see that they are not neglected, but that every essential comfort is procured for them. By proper management and economy, the rations allowed will often more than suffice, and the surplus may be sold, or commuted for money, to make a

fund for the purchase of table furniture, vegetables, and other comforts for the recruits. For the accountability of this fund, the principles laid down under the head of *Council of Administration (General Regulations)* will apply.

Every officer commanding a recruiting party will procure the necessary transportation, forage, fuel, straw, and stationery, taking the requisite vouchers; but no non-commissioned officer or soldier is to be allowed to become a contractor for the supplying of any article which may be required.

The transportation of recruits to depots, and from one recruiting station to another, will be paid from the recruiting funds; transportation of officers and enlisted men on the recruiting service, will be paid in the same manner, except when first proceeding to join that service, or returning to their regiments after having been relieved.

The necessary blank enlistments, muster rolls, printed returns and forms, will be furnished by the Adjutant General to all officers employed on the recruiting service, on their requisitions made direct to him: they are prohibited from using any other forms or blanks whatever.

Surgeons will be particularly attentive to the examination of recruits, and suffer no man to pass who has not, at his examination, been stripped of all his clothes, in order to ascertain, as far as possible, that he has the perfect use of all his limbs; that he has no tumors, ulcerated legs, ruptures, nor chronic cutaneous affection, *nor other infirmity*, which may render him unfit for the active duties of the field, or be the means of introducing disease into the army: and it shall be their duty to ascertain, as far as practicable, whether the recruit is an

habitual drunkard, or subject to convulsions of any kind, or has received any contusions or wounds in the head which might produce occasional insanity. With any of these defects, the man must be refused, as being unfit for service.

FORM FOR EXAMINING A RECRUIT.

Recruit JOHN BROWN, age 23, occupation Laborer, born in Ohio, presented by LIEUT. JOHNSTON, 12th Infantry.

1. Have you ever been sick? Yes.
When, and of what disease? Two years ago : with fever and ague.
2. Have you any disease now, and what? None.
3. Have you ever had fits? No.
4. Have you ever received an injury or wound upon the head? Yes; from a fall when a child.
5. Have you ever had a fracture, a dislocation, or a sprain? No.
6. Are you in the habit of drinking? Sometimes.
Or have you ever had the "horrors"? No.
7. Are you subject to the piles? No.
8. Have you difficulty in urinating? No.
9. Have you been vaccinated, or had the small-pox?
Vaccinated—yes : small-pox—no.
- Head. Normal.
- Ears. Normal.
- Face. Normal.
- Eyes and Appendages. Normal.
- Nose. Broken—but no disqualification.
- Organs of Mastication and Voice. Two upper teeth on right side of jaw gone.

Neck. Normal.

Chest. Thirty-four inches.

Abdomen. Normal.

Genital and Urinary Organs. Normal.

Vertebral Column. Normal.

Superior Extremities. Normal.

Inferior Extremities. Very slight varicose veins on left leg.

REMARKS :—Approved.

WILLIAM BARTLETT,
Inspecting Surgeon.

DATE : April 10, 1861.

RENDEZVOUS : Newport, Ky.

Part Ninth.



RATIONS, CAMP EQUIPAGE, ETC.

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY IN BULK

Number of.	Pork.			Fresh Beef.		Flour.			Hard Bread.	Beans.			Rice.	
	Barrels.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Barrels.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Pounds.	Bushels.	Quarts.	Gills.	Pounds.	Ounces.
1			12	1	4	1	2		1			0.64		1.6
10		7	8	12	8	11	4		10			6.40	1	
100		75		125		112	8		100	8			10	
1,000	3	150		1,250		5	145		1,000	2	16		100	
10,000	37	100		12,500		57	78		10,000	25			1,000	

GENERAL ORDERS. } WAR DEPARTMENT,
No. 3. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, MARCH 4, 1859.

The following regulations have been received from the War Department, and are published for the information and government of all concerned :

1. Purchases by the Subsistence Department of "pickles," "sour kroust," "dried fruits," and "fresh vegetables," unless for the sick in hospital, are prohibited for the future.

2. Two "issues" per week of "desiccated vegetables" may be made in lieu of "beans" or "rice."

3. When fresh beef can be procured at $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents, or less, per pound, net weight, it will be issued to the troops five times per week.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
ADGT. GENERAL.

OF ANY NUMBER OF RATIONS FROM 1 TO 10,000.

Coffee.		Sugar.		Vinegar.		Adaman. Candles.		Soap.		Salt.		
Pounds.	Ounces.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Gallons.	Gills.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Bushels.	Quarts.	Gills.
	1.6		2.4		0.32		0.25		0.64			0.16
1		1	8		3.20		12. 5		6.40		2	1.60
10		15		1		1	4.	4				
100		150		10		12	8.	40			20	
1,000		1,500		100		125		400		6	8	

REMARKS. — Pork is issued in lieu of beef, hard bread in lieu of flour, and rice in lieu of beans.

CAMP EQUIPAGE

CONSISTS of tents, tent poles, tent pins, camp hatchets and axes, spades and shovels ; sheet iron camp kettles of various sizes, for boiling coffee, meat, and vegetables ; mess pans of the same material, assorted sizes, shape of ordinary tin pans. The soldier in the field has no plates, knives, and forks ; but usually carries a large butcher knife worn in a scabbard on the waist belt.

The Commissary Department furnishes the rations, and the Quartermaster Department the camp equipage.

The rations are furnished, in bulk, to the Regimental Commissary of Subsistence, and he breaks the packages and issues to the companies, on regular returns, for four, seven or ten days at a time. Cooks are detailed from each company to cook the rations ; and the soldier's meals are served at regular hours : breakfast about half an hour after reveille, dinner about noon, and supper just after retreat.

Wall tents are issued to officers, sibley tents to enlisted

ALLOWANCE OF CAMP EQUIPAGE.

	Tents.	Spades.	Axes.	Pickaxes.	Hatchets.	Camp Kettles.	Mess Pans.
A General.....	3		1		1		
Field or Staff Officer above the rank of Capt.	2		1		1		
Other Staff Officers or Captains.....	1		1		1		
Subalterns of a company, to every two.....	1		1		1		
To every 20 foot and 17 mounted men.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	5

Of the tents allowed to general and field offices, one is intended for private use, the others are for officers for transaction of camp business.

Bake ovens (Dutch ovens), though very necessary for baking bread, etc., are not issued; they are purchased from the company fund (a contingent fund obtained by sales of accumulated rations in a company.) Six assorted sizes should be the allowance to a company of 84 men.

Articles of War.

AN ACT

*For establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States.**

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passing of this act, the following shall be the rules and articles by which the armies of the United States shall be governed:

ARTICLE 1. Every officer now in the army of the United States shall, in six months from the passing of this act, and every officer who shall hereafter be appointed shall before he enters on the duties of his office, subscribe these rules and regulations.

ART. 2. It is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers diligently to attend divine service; and all officers who shall behave indecently or irreverently at any place of divine worship shall, if commissioned officers, be brought before a general court-martial, there to be publicly and severely reprimanded by the president; if non-commissioned officers or soldiers, every person so offending shall, for his first offense, forfeit one-sixth of a dollar, to be deducted out of his next pay; for the second offense, he shall not only forfeit a like sum,

* These rules and articles, with the exceptions indicated by the notes, annexed to articles 20, 65, and 87, remain unaltered, and in force at present.

but be confined twenty-four hours; and for every like offense shall suffer and pay in like manner; which money, so forfeited, shall be applied, by the captain or senior officer of the troop or company, to the use of the sick soldiers of the company or troop to which the offender belongs.

ART. 3. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall use any profane oath or execration, shall incur the penalties expressed in the foregoing article; and a commissioned officer shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offense, one dollar, to be applied as in the preceding article.

ART. 4. Every chaplain commissioned in the army or armies of the United States, who shall absent himself from the duties assigned him (excepting in cases of sickness or leave of absence,) shall, on conviction thereof before a court-martial, be fined not exceeding one month's pay, besides the loss of his pay during his absence; or be discharged, as the said court-martial shall judge proper.

ART. 5. Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice-President thereof, against the Congress of the United States, or against the Chief Magistrate or Legislature of any of the United States, in which he may be quartered, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a court-martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 6. Any officer or soldier who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect toward his commanding officer shall be punished, according to the nature of his offense, by the judgment of a court-martial.

ART. 7. Any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite, cause or join in, any mutiny or sedition, in any

troop or company in the service of the United States, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, shall suffer death or such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be inflicted.

ART. 8. Any officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier, who, being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavor to suppress the same, or, coming to the knowledge of any intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer, shall be punished by the sentence of a court-martial with death, or otherwise, according to the nature of his offense.

ART. 9. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw or lift up any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offense, be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 10. Every non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall enlist himself in the service of the United States, shall at the time of his so enlisting, or within six days afterward, have the articles for the government of the armies of the United States read to him, and shall, by the officer who enlisted him, or by the commanding officer of the troop or company into which he was enlisted, be taken before the next justice of the peace, or chief magistrate of any city or town corporate, not being an officer of the army, or where recourse can not be had to the civil magistrate, before the judge advocate, and in his presence shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever; and observe and obey the orders of the President

of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States." Which justice, magistrate, or judge-advocate is to give to the officer a certificate, signifying that the man enlisted did take the said oath or affirmation.

ART. 11. After a non-commissioned officer or soldier shall have been duly enlisted and sworn, he shall not be dismissed the service without a discharge in writing; and no discharge granted to him shall be sufficient, which is not signed by a field officer of the regiment to which he belongs, or commanding officer, where no field officer of the regiment is present; and no discharge shall be given to a non-commissioned officer or soldier before his term of service has expired, but by order of the President, the Secretary of War, the commanding officer of a department, or the sentence of a general court-martial, nor shall a commissioned officer be discharged the service but by order of the President of the United States, or by sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 12. Every colonel, or other officer commanding a regiment, troop, or company, and actually quartered with it, may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers or soldiers, in such numbers, and for so long a time as he shall judge to be most consistent with the good of the service; and a captain or other inferior officer, commanding a troop or company, or in any garrison, fort, or barrack of the United States (his field officer being absent,) may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers or soldiers, for a time not exceeding twenty days in six months, but not to more than two persons to be absent at the same time, excepting some extraordinary occasion should require it.

ART. 13. At every muster, the commanding officer of each regiment, troop or company, there present, shall give to the commissary of musters, or other officer who musters the said regiment, troop, or company, certificates

signed by himself, signifying how long such officers, as shall not appear at the said muster, have been absent, and the reason of their absence. In like manner, the commanding officer of every troop or company shall give certificates, signifying the reasons of the absence of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers; which reasons and time of absence shall be inserted in the muster-rolls, opposite the names of the respective absent officers and soldiers. The certificates shall, together with the muster-rolls, be remitted by the commissary of musters, or other officer mustering, to the department of war, as speedily as the distance of the place will admit.

ART. 14. Every officer who shall be convicted before a general court-martial of having signed a false certificate, relating to the absence of either officer or private soldier, or relative to his or their pay, shall be cashiered.

ART. 15. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false muster of man or horse, and every officer or commissary of musters, who shall willingly sign, direct, or allow the signing of muster-rolls wherein such false muster is contained, shall, upon proof made thereof, by two witnesses, before a general court-martial, be cashiered, and shall be thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States.

ART. 16. Any commissary of musters, or other officer, who shall be convicted of having taken money, or other thing, by way of gratification, on mustering any regiment, troop, or company, or on signing muster-rolls, shall be displaced from his office, and shall be thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States.

ART. 17. Any officer who shall presume to muster a person as a soldier who is not a soldier, shall be deemed

guilty of having made a false muster, and shall suffer accordingly.

ART. 18. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false return to the department of war, or to any of his superior officers, authorized to call for such returns, of the state of the regiment, troop, or company, or garrison, under his command; or of the arms, ammunition, clothing, or other stores thereunto belonging, shall, on conviction thereof before a court-martial, be cashiered.

ART. 19. The commanding officer of every regiment, troop or independent company, or garrison, of the United States, shall, in the beginning of every month, remit, through the proper channels, to the department of war, an exact return of the regiment, troop, independent company, or garrison, under his command, specifying the names of the officers then absent from their posts, with the reasons for and the time of their absence. And any officer who shall be convicted of having, through neglect or design, omitted sending such returns, shall be punished according to the nature of his crime, by the judgment of a general court-martial.

ART. 20. All officers and soldiers who have received pay, or have been duly enlisted in the service of the United States, and shall be convicted of having deserted the same, shall suffer death or such other punishment as, by sentence of a court-martial, shall be inflicted.*

ART. 21. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall, without leave from his commanding officer, absent himself from his troop, company, or detachment, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of his offense, at the discretion of a court martial.

ART. 22. No non-commissioned officer or soldier shall

*Modified by act 29th of May, 1830.

enlist himself in any other regiment, troop, or company without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop, or company in which he last served, on the penalty of being reputed a deserter, and suffering accordingly. And in case any officer shall knowingly receive and entertain such non-commissioned officer or soldier, or shall not, after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him, and give notice thereof to the corps in which he last served, the said officer shall, by a court-martial, be cashiered.

ART. 23. Any officer or soldier who shall be convicted of having advised or persuaded any other officer or soldier to desert the service of the United States, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 24. No officer or soldier shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another, upon pain, if an officer, of being put in arrest; if a soldier, confined, and of asking pardon of the party offended, in the presence of his commanding officer.

ART. 25. No officer or soldier shall send a challenge to another officer or soldier, to fight a duel, or accept a challenge if sent, upon pain, if a commissioned officer, of being cashiered; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, of suffering corporeal punishment, at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 26. If any commissioned or non-commissioned officer commanding a guard shall knowingly or willingly suffer any person whatsoever to go forth to fight a duel, he shall be punished as a challenger; and all seconds, promoters, and carriers of challenges, in order to duels, shall be deemed principals, and be punished accordingly. And it shall be the duty of every officer commanding an army, regiment, company, post or detachment, who is knowing to a challenge being given or accepted by any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, under his command, or has reason to believe the same to be the case, immediately to arrest and bring to trial such offenders.

ART. 27. All officers, of what condition soever, have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays, and disorders, though the persons concerned should belong to another regiment, troop, or company; and either to order officers into arrest, or non-commissioned officers or soldiers into confinement, until their proper superior officers shall be acquainted therewith; and whosoever shall refuse to obey such officer (though of an inferior rank), or shall draw his sword upon him, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court-martial.

ART. 28. Any officer or soldier who shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge, shall himself be punished as a challenger; and all officers and soldiers are hereby discharged from any disgrace or opinion of disadvantage which might arise from their having refused to accept of challenges, as they will only have acted in obedience to the laws, and done their duty as good soldiers who subject themselves to discipline.

ART. 29. No sutler shall be permitted to sell any kind of liquors or victuals, or to keep their houses or shops open for the entertainment of soldiers, after nine at night, or before beating of the reveille, or upon Sundays, during divine service or sermon, on the penalty of being dismissed from all future sutling.

ART. 30. All officers commanding in the field, forts, barracks, or garrisons of the United States, are hereby required to see that the persons permitted to suttle shall supply the soldiers with good and wholesome provisions, or other articles, at a reasonable price, as they shall be answerable for their neglect.

ART. 31. No officer commanding in any of the garrisons, forts, or barracks of the United States, shall exact exorbitant prices for houses or stalls, let out to sutlers, or connive at the like exactions of others; nor by his own authority, and for his private advantage, lay any duty or imposition upon; or be interested in, the sale of any victuals, liquors, or other necessities of life

brought into the garrison, fort, or barracks, for the use of the soldiers, on the penalty of being discharged from the service.

ART. 32. Every officer commanding in quarters, garrisons, or on the march, shall keep good order, and, to the utmost of his power, redress all abuses or disorders which may be committed by any officer or soldier under his command; if, upon complaint made to him of officers or soldiers beating or otherwise ill-treating any person, or disturbing fairs or markets, or committing any kind of riots, to the disquieting of the citizens of the United States, he, the said commander, who shall refuse or omit to see justice done to the offender or offenders, and reparation made to the party or parties injured, as far as part of the offender's pay shall enable him or them, shall, upon proof thereof, be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a general court-martial shall direct.

ART. 33. When any commissioned officer or soldier shall be accused of a capital crime, or of having used violence, or committed any offence against the person or property of any citizen of any of the United States, such as is punishable by the known laws of the land, the commanding officer and officers of every regiment, troop, or company, to which the person or persons so accused shall belong, are hereby required, upon application duly made by, or in behalf of the party or parties injured, to use their utmost endeavors to deliver over such accused person or persons to the civil magistrate, and likewise to be aiding and assisting to the officers of justice in apprehending and securing the person or persons so accused, in order to bring him or them to trial. If any commanding officer or officers shall willfully neglect, or shall refuse, upon the application aforesaid, to deliver over such accused person or persons to the civil magistrates, or to be aiding and assisting to the officers of justice in apprehending such person or persons, the officer or officers so offending shall be cashiered.

ART. 34. If any officer shall think himself wronged by his colonel, or the commanding officer of the regiment, and shall, upon due application being made to him, be refused redress, he may complain to the general commanding in the State or Territory where such regiment shall be stationed, in order to obtain justice; who is hereby required to examine into said complaint, and take proper measures for redressing the wrong complained of, and transmit, as soon as possible, to the department of war, a true state of such complaint, with the proceedings had thereon.

ART. 35. If any inferior officer or soldier shall think himself wronged by his captain or other officer, he is to complain thereof to the commanding officer of the regiment, who is hereby required to summon a regimental court-martial, for the doing justice to the complainant; from which regimental court-martial either party may, if he thinks himself still aggrieved, appeal to a general court-martial. But if, upon a second hearing, the appeal shall appear vexatious and groundless, the person so appealing shall be punished at the discretion of the said court-martial.

ART. 36. Any commissioned officer, store-keeper, or commissary, who shall be convicted at a general court-martial of having sold, without a proper order for that purpose, embezzled, misapplied, or willfully, or through neglect, suffered any of the provisions, forage, arms, clothing, ammunition, or other military store belong to the United States to be spoiled or damaged, shall, at his own expense, make good the loss or damage, and shall, moreover, forfeit all his pay, and be dismissed from the service.

ART. 37. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall be convicted at a regimental court-martial of having sold, or designedly or through neglect, wasted the ammunition delivered out to him, to be employed in the

service of the United States, shall be punished at the discretion of such court.

ART. 38. Every non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall be convicted before a court-martial of having sold, lost, or spoiled, through neglect, his horse, arms, clothes, or accoutrements, shall undergo such weekly stoppages (not exceeding half of his pay) as such court-martial shall judge sufficient, for repairing the loss or damage; and shall suffer confinement, or such other corporeal punishment as his crime shall deserve.

ART. 39. Every officer who shall be convicted before a court-martial of having embezzled or misapplied any money with which he may have been intrusted, for the payment of the men under his command, or for enlisting men into the service, or for other purposes, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, and compelled to refund the money; if a non-commissioned officer, shall be reduced to the ranks, be put under stoppages until the money is made good, and suffer such corporeal punishment as such court-martial shall direct.

ART. 40. Every captain of a troop or company is charged with the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothing, or other warlike stores belonging to the troop or company under his command, which he is to be accountable for to his colonel in case of their being lost, spoiled, or damaged, not by unavoidable accidents, or on actual service.

ART. 41. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers who shall be found one mile from the camp without leave, in writing, from their commissioned officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 42. No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters, garrison, or camp without leave from his superior officer, upon penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offense, by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 13. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier shall retire to his quarters or tent at the beating of the retreat; in default of which he shall be punished according to the nature of his offense.

ART. 14. No officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier shall fail in repairing, at the time fixed, to the place of parade, of exercise, or other rendezvous appointed by his commanding officer, if not prevented by sickness or some other evident necessity, or shall go from the said place of rendezvous without leave from his commanding officer, before he shall be regularly dismissed or relieved, on the penalty of being punished, according to the nature of his offense, by the sentence of the court-martial.

ART. 15. Any commissioned officer who shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty, shall be cashiered. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier so offending shall suffer such corporeal punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 16. Any sentinel who shall be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before he shall be regularly relieved, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 17. No soldier belonging to any regiment, troop, or company shall hire another to do his duty for him, or be excused from duty but in cases of sickness, disability, or leave of absence; and every such soldier found guilty of hiring his duty, as also the party so hired to do another's duty, shall be punished at the discretion of a regimental court-martial.

ART. 18. And every non-commissioned officer conniving at such hiring of duty aforesaid, shall be reduced; and every commissioned officer knowing and allowing such ill practices in the service, shall be punished by the judgment of a general court-martial.

ART. 19. Any officer belonging to the service of the United States, who, by discharging of firearms, drawing

of swords, beating of drums, or by any other means whatsoever, shall occasion false alarms in camp, garrison, or quarters, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 50. Any officer or soldier who shall, without urgent necessity, or without the leave of his superior officer, quit his guard, platoon, or division, shall be punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 51. No officer or soldier shall do violence to any person who brings provisions or other necessaries to the camp, garrison, or quarters of the forces of the United States, employed in any parts out of the said States, upon pain of death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall direct.

ART. 52. Any officer or soldier who shall misbehave himself before the enemy, run away, or shamefully abandon any fort, post, or guard which he or they may be commanded to defend, or speak words inducing others to do the like, or shall cast away his arms and ammunition, or who shall quit his post or colors to plunder and pillage, every such offender, being duly convicted thereof, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 53. Any person belonging to the armies of the United States who shall make known the watchword to any person who is not entitled to receive it according to the rules and discipline of war, or shall presume to give a parole or watchword different from what he received, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 54. All officers and soldiers are to behave themselves orderly in quarters and on their march; and whoever shall commit any waste or spoil, either in walks of trees, parks, warrens, fish-ponds, houses, or gardens,

corn-fields, inclosures of meadows, or shall maliciously destroy any property whatsoever, belonging to the inhabitants of the United States, unless by order of the then commander-in-chief of the armies of the said States, shall, (besides such penalties as they are liable to by law,) be punished according to the nature and degree of the offense, by the judgment of a regimental or general court-martial.

ART. 55. Whosoever belonging to the armies of the United States in foreign parts, shall force a safeguard, shall suffer death.

ART. 56. Whosoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 57. Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 58. All public stores taken in the enemy's camp, towns, forts, or magazines, whether of artillery, ammunition, clothing, forage or provisions, shall be secured for the service of the United States; for the neglect of which the commanding officer is to be answerable.

ART. 59. If any commander of any garrison, fortress, or post shall be compelled, by the officers and soldiers under his command, to give up to the enemy, or to abandon it, the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers who shall be convicted of having so offended, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 60. All sutlers and retainers to the camp, and all persons whatsoever, serving with the armies of the

United States in the field, though not enlisted soldiers, are to be subject to orders, according to the rules and discipline of war.

ART. 61. Officers having brevets or commissions of a prior date to those of the regiment in which they serve, may take place in courts-martial and on detachments, when composed of different corps, according to the ranks given them in their brevets or dates of their former commissions; but in the regiment, troop, or company to which such officers belong, they shall do duty and take rank both in courts-martial and on detachments which shall be composed of their own corps, according to the commissions by which they are mustered in the said corps.

ART. 62. If, upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different corps of the army shall happen to join, or do duty together, the officer highest in rank of the line of the army, marine corps, or militia, by commission, there on duty or in quarters, shall command the whole, and give orders for what is needful to the service, unless otherwise specially directed by the President of the United States, according to the nature of the case.

ART. 63. The functions of the engineers being generally confined to the most elevated branch of military science, they are not to assume, nor are they subject to be ordered on any duty beyond the line of their immediate profession, except by the special order of the President of the United States; but they are to receive every mark of respect to which their rank in the army may entitle them respectively, and are liable to be transferred, at the discretion of the President, from one corps to another, regard being paid to rank.

ART. 64. General courts-martial may consist of any number of commissioned officers, from five to thirteen, inclusively; but they shall not consist of less than thirteen where that number can be convened without manifest injury to the service.

ART. 65.* Any general officer commanding an army, or colonel commanding a separate department, may appoint general courts-martial whenever necessary. But no sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into execution until after the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the officer ordering the same, or the officer commanding the troops for the time being; neither shall any sentence of a general court-martial, in the time of peace, extending to the loss of life, or the dismissal of a commissioned officer, or which shall, either in time of peace or war, respect a general officer, be carried into execution, until after the whole proceedings shall have been transmitted to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the President of the United States for his confirmation or disapproval, and orders in the case. All other sentences may be confirmed and executed by the officer ordering the court to assemble, or the commanding officer for the time being, as the case may be.

ART. 66. Every officer commanding a regiment or corps may appoint for his own regiment or corps, courts-martial, to consist of three commissioned officers, for the trial and punishment of offenses not capital, and decide upon their sentences. For the same purpose, all officers commanding any of the garrisons, forts, barracks, or other places where the troops consist of different corps, may assemble courts-martial, to consist of three commissioned officers and decide upon their sentences.

ART. 67. No garrison or regimental court-martial shall have the power to try capital cases or commissioned officers; neither shall they inflict a fine exceeding one month's pay, nor imprison, nor put to hard labor, any non-commissioned officer or soldier for a longer time than one month.

ART. 68. Whenever it may be found convenient and necessary to the public service, the officers of the marines

*Modified by act 29th of May, 1830.

shall be associated with the officers of the land forces, for the purposes of holding courts-martial, and trying offenders belonging to either; and, in such cases, the orders of the senior officer of either corps who may be present and duly authorized, shall be received and obeyed.

ART. 69. The judge advocate, or some person deputed by him, or by the general, or officer commanding the army, detachment, or garrison, shall prosecute in the name of the United States, but shall so far consider himself as counsel for the prisoner, after the said prisoner shall have made his plea, as to object to any leading question to any of the witnesses, or any question to the prisoner, the answer to which might tend to criminate himself; and administer to each member of the court, before they proceed upon any trial, the following oath, which shall also be taken by all members of the regimental and garrison courts-martial:

"You, A. B., do swear that you will well and truly try and determine, according to evidence, the matter now before you, between the United States of America and the prisoner to be tried, and that you will duly administer justice, according to the provisions of 'An act establishing Rules and Articles for the government of the armies of the United States,' without partiality, favor, or affection; and if any doubt should arise, not explained by said Articles, according to your conscience, the best of your understanding, and the custom of war in like cases; and you do further swear that you will not divulge the sentence of the court until it shall be published by the proper authority; neither will you disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof, as a witness, by a court of justice, in a due course of law. So help you God."

And as soon as the said oath shall have been administered to the respective members, the president of the court shall administer to the judge advocate, or person officiating as such, an oath in the following words:

"You, A. B., do swear that you will not disclose or dis-

cover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof, as a witness, by a court of justice, in due course of law; nor divulge the sentence of the court to any but the proper authority, until it shall be duly disclosed by the same. So help you God."

ART. 70. When a prisoner, arraigned before a general court-martial, shall, from obstinacy and deliberate design, stand mute, or answer foreign to the purpose, the court may proceed to trial and judgment as if the prisoner had regularly pleaded not guilty.

ART. 71. When a member shall be challenged by a prisoner, he must state his cause of challenge, of which the court shall, after due deliberation, determine the relevancy or validity, and decide accordingly; and no challenge to more than one member at a time shall be received by the court.

ART. 72. All the members of a court-martial are to behave with decency and calmness; and in giving their votes, are to begin with the youngest in commission.

ART. 73. All persons who give evidence before a court-martial, are to be examined on oath or affirmation, in the following from:

"You swear, or affirm (as the case may be), the evidence you shall give in the cause now in hearing shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God."

ART. 74. On the trials of cases not capital, before courts-martial, the deposition of witnesses, not in the line or staff of the army, may be taken before some justice of the peace, and read in evidence; provided the prosecutor and person accused are present at the taking the same, or are duly notified thereof.

ART. 75. No officer shall be tried but by a general court-martial, nor by officers of an inferior rank, if it can be avoided. Nor shall any proceedings of trials be carried on excepting between the hours of eight in the morning and three in the afternoon, excepting in cases which, in the

opinion of the officer appointing the court-martial, require immediate example.

ART. 76. No person whatsoever shall use any menacing words, signs, or gestures, in presence of a court-martial, or shall cause any disorder or riot, or disturb their proceedings, on the penalty of being punished at the discretion of the said court-martial.

ART. 77. Whenever any officer shall be charged with a crime, he shall be arrested and confined in his barracks, quarters, or tent, and deprived of his sword by the commanding officer. And any officer who shall leave his confinement before he shall be set at liberty by his commanding officer, or by a superior officer, shall be cashiered.

ART. 78. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers, charged with crimes, shall be confined until tried by a court-martial, or released by proper authority.

ART. 79. No officer or soldier who shall be put in arrest shall continue in confinement more than eight days, or until such time as a court martial can be assembled.

ART. 80. No officer commanding a guard, or provost marshal, shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to his charge by an officer belonging to the forces of the United States; providing the officer committing shall, at the same time, deliver an account, in writing, signed by himself, of the crime with which the said prisoner is charged.

ART. 81. No officer commanding a guard, or provost marshal, shall presume to release any person committed to his charge without proper authority for so doing, nor shall he suffer any person to escape on the penalty of being punished for it by the sentence of a court martial.

ART. 82. Every officer or provost marshal, to whose charge prisoners shall be committed, shall, within twenty-four hours after such commitment, or as soon as he shall be relieved from his guard, make report in writing, to the commanding officer, of their names, their crimes, and the names of the officers who committed them, on the penalty

of being punished for disobedience or neglect, at the discretion of a court martial.

ART. 83. Any commissioned officer convicted before a general court-martial of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, shall be dismissed the service.

ART. 84. In cases where a court-martial may think it proper to sentence a commissioned officer to be suspended from command, they shall have power also to suspend his pay and emoluments for the same time, according to the nature and heinousness of the offense.

ART. 85. In all cases where a commissioned officer is cashiered for cowardice or fraud, it shall be added in the sentence, that the crime, name, and place of abode, and punishment of the delinquent, be published in the newspapers in and about the camp, and of the particular State from which the offender came, or where he usually resides ; after which it shall be deemed scandalous for an officer to associate with him.

ART. 86. The commanding officer of any post or detachment, in which there shall not be a number of officers adequate to form a general court-martial, shall, in cases which require the cognizance of such a court, report to the commanding officer of the department, who shall order a court to be assembled at the nearest post or department, and the party accused, with the necessary witnesses, to be transported to the place where the said court shall be assembled.

ART. 87.* No person shall be sentenced to suffer death but by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of a general court-martial, nor except in the cases herein expressly mentioned ; *nor shall more than fifty lashes be inflicted on any offender, at the discretion of a court-martial* ; and no officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier, or follower of the army, shall be tried a second time for the same offense.

* So much of these rules and articles as authorizes the infliction of corporeal punishment by stripes or lashes, was specially repealed by act of 16th May, 1812. By act of 2d March, 1833, the repealing act was repealed, so far as it applied to the crime of desertion, which of course, revived the punishment by lashes for that offense.

ART. 88. No person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a general court-martial for any offense which shall appear to have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial, unless the person, by reason of having absented himself, or some other manifest impediment, shall not have been amenable to justice within that period.

ART. 89. Every officer authorized to order a general court-martial shall have power to pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by such court, except the sentence of death, or of cashiering an officer; which, in the cases where he has authority (by Article 65) to carry them into execution, he may suspend, until the pleasure of the President of the United States can be known; which suspension, together with copies of the proceedings of the court-martial, the said officer shall immediately transmit to the President for his determination. And the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment or garrison where any regimental or garrison court-martial shall be held, may pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by such court to be inflicted.

ART. 90. Every judge advocate, or person officiating as such, at any general court-martial, shall transmit, with as much expedition as the opportunity of time and distance of place can admit, the original proceedings and sentence of such court-martial to the Secretary of War; which said original proceedings and sentence shall be carefully kept and preserved in the office of said Secretary, to the end that the persons entitled thereto may be enabled, upon application to the said office, to obtain copies thereof.

The party tried by any general court-martial shall, upon demand thereof, made by himself, or by any person or persons in his behalf, be entitled to a copy of the sentence and proceedings of such court-martial.

ART. 91. In cases where the general or commanding officer may order a court of inquiry to examine into the nature of any transaction, accusation, or imputation against any officer or soldier, the said court shall consist of one or

more officers, not exceeding three, and a judge advocate, or other suitable person, as a recorder, to reduce the proceedings and evidence to writing; all of whom shall be sworn to the faithful performance of their duty. This court shall have the same power to summon witnesses as a court-martial, and to examine them on oath. But they shall not give their opinion on the merits of the case, excepting they shall be thereto specially required. The parties accused shall also be permitted to cross-examine and interrogate the witnesses, so as to investigate fully the circumstances in the question.

ART. 92. The proceedings of a court of inquiry must be authenticated by the signature of the recorder and the president, and delivered to the commanding officer, and the said proceedings may be admitted as evidence by a court-martial, in cases not capital, or extending to the dismissal of an officer, provided that the circumstances are such that oral testimony can not be obtained. But as courts of inquiry may be perverted to dishonorable purposes, and may be considered as engines of destruction to military merit, in the hands of weak and envious commandants, they are hereby prohibited, unless directed by the President of the United States or demanded by the accused.

ART. 93. The judge advocate or recorder shall administer to the members the following oath:

“You shall well and truly examine and inquire, according to your evidence, into the matter now before you, without partiality, favor, affection, prejudice, or hope of reward. So help you God.”

After which the president shall administer to the judge advocate or recorder the following oath:

“You, A. B., do swear that you will, according to your best abilities, accurately and impartially record the proceedings of the court, and the evidence to be given in the case in hearing. So help you God.”

The witnesses shall take the same oath as witnesses sworn before a court-martial.

ART. 94. When any commissioned officer shall die or be

killed in the service of the United States, the major of the regiment, or the officer doing the major's duty in his absence, or in any post or garrison, the second officer in command, or the assistant military agent, shall immediately secure all his effects or equipage, then in camp or quarters, and shall make an inventory thereof, and forthwith transmit the same to the office of the department of war, to the end that his executors or administrators may receive the same.

ART. 95. When any non-commissioned officer or soldier shall die or be killed in the service of the United States, the then commanding officer of the troop or company shall, in the presence of two other commissioned officers, take an account of what effects he died possessed of, above his arms and accoutrements, and transmit the same to the office of the department of war, which said effects are to be accounted for, and paid to the representatives of such deceased non-commissioned officer or soldier. And in case any of the officers, so authorized to take care of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers, should, before they have accounted to their representatives for the same, have occasion to leave the regiment or post, by preferment or otherwise, they shall, before they be permitted to quit the same, deposit in the hands of the commanding officer, or of the assistant military agent, all the effects of such deceased non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in order that the same may be secured for, and paid to, their respective representatives.

ART. 96. All officers, conductors, gunners, matrosses, drivers, or other persons whatsoever, receiving pay or hire in the service of the artillery, or corps of engineers of the United States, shall be governed by the aforesaid rules and articles, and shall be subject to be tried by courts-martial, in like manner with the officers and soldiers of the other troops in the service of the United States.

ART. 97. The officers and soldiers of any troops, whether militia or others, being mustered and in pay of the United States, shall, at all times and in all places, when joined or acting in conjunction with the regular forces of the United

States, be governed by these rules and articles of war, and shall be subject to be tried by courts-martial, in like manner with the officers and soldiers in the regular forces; save only that such courts-martial shall be composed entirely of militia officers.

ART. 98. All officers serving by commission from the authority of any particular State, shall, on all detachments, courts-martial, or other duty, wherein they may be employed in conjunction with the regular forces of the United States, take rank next after all officers of the like grade in said regular forces, notwithstanding the commissions of such militia or State officers may be older than the commissions of the officers of the regular forces of the United States.

ART. 99. All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the foregoing articles of war, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offense, and be punished at their discretion.

ART. 100. The President of the United States shall have power to prescribe the uniform of the army.

ART. 101. The foregoing articles are to be read and published once in every six months, to every garrison, regiment, troop or company, mustered, or to be mustered in the service of the United States, and are to be duly observed and obeyed by all officers and soldiers who are, or shall be, in said service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in time of war, all persons not citizens of, or owing allegiance to, the United States of America, who shall be found lurking as spies in or about the fortifications or encampments of the armies of the United States, or any of them, shall suffer death, according to the law and usage of nations, by sentence of a general court-martial.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the rules and regulations by which the armies of the United States have

heretofore been governed, and the resolves of Congress thereunto annexed, and respecting the same, shall henceforth be void and of no effect, except so far as may relate to any transactions under them prior to the promulgation of this act, at the several posts and garrisons respectively, occupied by any part of the army of the United States. [APPROVED April 10, 1806.]



AIM.

A MANUAL
FOR
COLT'S REVOLVING RIFLE,
ADAPTED TO
THE STANDARD DRILL
OF THE
UNITED STATES SERVICE.

BY P. T. SWAINE,
1ST LIEUTENANT, 10TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

CINCINNATI:
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1861.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by

P. T. SWAINE,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States,
for the Southern District of Ohio.

P R E F A C E.

AT the urgent and oft repeated solicitations of certain companies, armed with Colt's Revolving Rifle, to write a manual for this arm, I have undertaken the task, sparing neither time nor labor to make it perfect and complete. Three of the best drilled sergeants of the army at Newport Barracks, Ky., were under my instructions while writing the manuscript, enabling me to combine practice with theory; and it is due them to say I have adopted some of their suggestions, which I found highly important to the perfection of the work.

I have endeavored, as far as practicable, to assimilate the manual to those now in use in the army for other arms, and I am confident it is as simple and complete as any of them; and Colt's Rifle in the hands of those who load it as prescribed in this work, will undoubtedly prove a very effective weapon.

It has been objected to this arm, that instances have occurred of more than one chamber discharging at once when firing; *this was not the fault of the rifle*, but is attributable to the fact that the principles of loading were not fully understood, and grains of powder were spilled

while loading ; or the balls were imperfect, and did not fill the chambers, thus allowing the powder to shake out ; or the tubes were not capped before charging cartridge, and the powder escaped through the tubes ; this loose powder being ignited by the cap of the discharging chamber, communicated the fire to the other caps, and caused their chambers to discharge also.

There is not the possibility of a premature discharge of the chambers, if Colt's Combustible Envelope Cartridge is used, as there is no loose powder, and the firing should be conducted as prescribed in the tactics, viz. : in two ranks.

With ordinary cartridges, no danger of a premature discharge need be apprehended, if the loading is conducted as prescribed in this manual, but to provide against a careless man in the rear rank, it is recommended in firing, that the company be formed in one rank only, or to fire by rank, the front rank kneeling, while the rear rank fires.

P. T. SWAINE,
1ST LIEUT., 10TH INF., U. S. A.

MANUAL

FOR

COLT'S REVOLVING RIFLE.

Position of Shouldered Arms.

I. 1. The rifle in the right hand, the barrel nearly vertical, and resting in the hollow of the right shoulder, the guard to the front, the arm hanging nearly at its full length; the thumb and fore-finger embracing the guard, the other fingers closed and under the hammer, which rests on the little finger.

2. Being at shoulder arms, the instructor commands :

Support—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

II. 1. At the command *arms* bring the rifle with the right hand vertically to the front, and between the eyes, the barrel to the rear, seize the rifle with the left hand at the head of the lever, raise this hand as high as the chin, and seize the rifle at the same time with the right hand four inches below the hammer.

2. Turn the rifle with the right hand, the barrel to the front; carry it to the left shoulder, and pass the left fore-arm extended on the breast between the right hand

and the hammer; support the hammer against the left fore-arm, the fingers of the left hand close together, and flat on the right breast.

3. Drop the right hand quickly by the side.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

III. 1. Grasp the rifle with the right hand under and against the left fore-arm, seize it with the left hand at the head of the lever, the thumb extended; detach the rifle slightly from the shoulder, the left fore-arm along the stock.

2. Carry the rifle vertically to the right shoulder with both hands, the barrel to the rear; change the position of the right hand so as to embrace the guard with the thumb and fore-finger; slip the left hand to the hight of the shoulder, the fingers extended and joined, the right arm nearly straight.

3. Drop the left hand quickly by the side.

Present—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

IV. 1. With the right hand bring the rifle before the center of the body, the barrel to the rear; at the same time seize it with the left hand half way between the guide sight and lower band, the thumb extended along the barrel and against the stock, the fore-arm horizontal and resting against the body, the hand as high as the elbow.

2. Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand, below and against the guard.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

V. 1. Bring the rifle to the right shoulder, at the same time change the position of the right hand so as to embrace the guard with the thumb and fore-finger; slip up the left hand to the height of the shoulder, the fingers extended and joined, the right arm nearly straight.

2. Drop the left hand quickly by the side.

Order—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

VI. 1. Seize the rifle briskly with the left hand near the upper band, and detach it slightly from the shoulder with the right hand; loosen the grasp of the right hand, lower the rifle with the left, re-seize it with the right hand at the lower band, the little finger in the rear of the barrel, the butt about four inches from the ground, the right hand supported against the hip; drop the left hand by the side.

2. Extend the right arm, bring the rifle to the ground, the toe of the butt two inches in front of, and two inches to the right of, the right toe, the guard to the front, the elbow near the body, the barrel vertical between the thumb and fore-finger, the remaining fingers in rear of the barrel.

*Shoulder—ARMS.**One time and two motions.*

VII. 1. Raise the rifle vertically with the right hand to the height of the right breast, and opposite the shoulder, the elbow close to the body; seize the rifle with the left hand below the right, and drop quickly the right hand to grasp it at the swell of the stock, the thumb and fore-finger embracing the guard; press the rifle against the shoulder with the left hand, the right arm nearly straight.

2. Drop the left hand quickly by the side.

Load in six times.

1. LOAD.*

One time and two motions.

VIII. 1. Bring up the rifle with the right hand opposite the left shoulder, barrel to the left, and seize it with the left hand near the head of the lever, the hand as high as the eye; at the same time make a half face to the right, turning on the left heel, and carry the hollow of the right foot nine inches to the rear and opposite to the left heel; then seize the stock four inches below the hammer with the right hand.

2. Rest the butt on the upper part of the left thigh, and bend slightly the left knee; remove the left hand,

* The cap-box should be on the left in front, and the cartridge-box on the right in front, when loading. Before loading with cartridges, snap off a round of caps to blow the oil and dirt out of the tubes.

half-cock the rifle, and seize it at the small of the stock just above the right, the left elbow close to the body, the muzzle well elevated; carry the right hand to the cap-box.

2. PRIME.

One time and five motions.

IX. 1. Take a cap from the box with the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand, carry it to the exposed tube, and press it up with the thumb; turn the cylinder with the thumb and forefinger until it clicks, and carry the hand back to the cap-box.

2. Same as first motion.

3. Same as first motion.

4. Same as first motion.

5. Same as first motion, except the right hand will be carried to the cartridge-box.

3. *Handle*—CARTRIDGE.

One time and one motion.

X. 1. Seize the cartridge with the thumb and next two fingers, and place it between the teeth, tear off the paper to the powder, and carry the cartridge upright to the chamber which shows itself toward the face.

4. *Charge*—CARTRIDGE.

One time and two motions.

XI. 1. Empty the powder *very carefully* into the chamber so that none of the grains shall scatter outside;

disengage the ball from the paper with the assistance of the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, insert it in the chamber the point uppermost, and press it down with the right thumb.

2. Turn the cylinder with the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand until the ball is under the lever, seize the lever at the clasp between the thumb and first finger of the right hand, and loosen it from the catch.

5. *Ram*—CARTRIDGE.

One time and one motion.

XII. 1. Ram the ball home by bearing down on the lever ; push back the lever until the clasp clicks into the catch, and carry the right hand back to the cartridge-box.

[This process will be continued until all the chambers are loaded, with the exception that after ramming the last cartridge, the right hand seizes the stock just below the left.]

6. *Shoulder*—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

XIII. 1. Let go of the rifle with the left hand ; place the thumb on the hammer and fore-finger on the trigger, and let the hammer down into one of the cavities between the tubes ; then seize the rifle again near the head of the lever, bring the rifle to the right shoulder, face to the front, bringing the right foot alongside of the left, and press the rifle against the shoulder with the left hand, at the same time changing the position of the right hand to embrace the guard.

2. Drop the left hand quickly by the side.

[Should the combustible envelope cartridge be used, the commands will be the same, and executed as just prescribed, except in handling cartridge it will be taken to the chamber direct from the box, and in charging cartridge it will be inserted entire without tearing the paper or disengaging the ball.]

READY.

One time and two motions.

XIV. 1. Raise the rifle well with the right hand, the cylinder at the height of the breast; make a half face to the right on the left heel; carry the right foot to the rear, and place it at right angles to the left, the hollow of it opposite to and against the left heel; grasp the rifle with the left hand at the cylinder, and detach it from the body, and place the thumb of the right hand on the hammer, the right elbow well raised.

2. Cock the rifle by depressing the elbow, and seize it at the small of the stock with the right hand.

To come to a *ready* from the fifth time of loading, the instructor commands :

READY.

One time and two motions.

XV. 1. Bring the rifle up opposite the center of the body, turning the barrel to the rear, and at the same time draw up the right foot, the hollow of it close to the left heel, the rifle vertical; change the position of left hand to embrace the cylinder, this hand as high as the

shoulders ; place the thumb of the right hand on the hammer, the other fingers in front, under and against the guard, the right elbow well raised.

2. Cock the rifle by depressing the elbow, and bring it to the right side as prescribed in *ready* from a shoulder.

AIM.

One time and one motion.

XVI. 1. Lower the muzzle, and support the butt against the shoulder, slide the left hand back to grasp the guard, the fore-finger in front of it ; lay the head down to the right to sight with the right eye, the left one closed, and place the fore-finger of the right hand on the trigger.

To accustom the recruits to wait for the command *fire*, the instructor, when they are in the position of *aim*, will command :

Recover—ARMS.

One time and one motion.

XVII. 1. Take the finger from the trigger, raise the rifle quickly, and resume the position of the second motion of *ready*.

To shoulder arms from a *ready* or *recover*, the instructor will command :

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and one motion.

XVIII. 1. At the command *shoulder*, face to the front, place the right thumb upon the hammer, the fore-

finger on the trigger, the other fingers under the guard ; let the hammer down gently upon the cap, then raise the hammer slightly, and turn the cylinder with the thumb and fore-finger of the left hand, until the hammer slides into the first cavity to the left ; at the command *arms*, bring the rifle briskly to the right shoulder, and retake the position of shoulder arms.

Being at the position of *aim*, to fire, the instructor commands ;

FIRE.

One time and one motion.

XIX. 1. Pull the trigger without lowering or turning the head, or moving the rifle, and remain in that position.

To continue the firing, the commands are :

1. Recover arms ; 2. aim ; 3. fire.

XX. 1. The first command is executed as prescribed in article XVII, except in coming to the recover, the right thumb cocks the rifle.

2. Second command same as article XVI.

3. Third command same as article XIX.

If after firing the instructor does not wish to load, he commands ;

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and one motion.

XXI. 1. Throw up the rifle quickly, face to the front, turning on the left heel ; bring the right heel on a line with the left, and resume the position of shoulder arms.

If after firing the instructor wishes to load, he commands :

LOAD.

One time and two motions.

XXII. 1. Slide the right hand back four inches, and carry the right foot back nine inches; bring down the rifle with both hands, turning the barrel to the left, and place the butt on the upper part of the left thigh, muzzle well elevated.

2. Half cock the rifle with the left hand, and seize it with this hand at the small of the stock; remove the old cap exposed with one of the fingers of the right hand, and carry that hand to the cap-box.

The men being in this position, the instructor will cause the loading to be continued by the commands and means prescribed Article VIII and following: observing that before taking a new cap from the box the old one exposed must be removed.

To fix bayonet from shoulder arms the commands are :

Fix—BAYONET.

One time and two motions.

XXIII. 1. Turn the rifle, lock-plate to the front, seize the rifle with the left hand at the height of the shoulder, let go with the right hand, place the butt on the ground at the left side, barrel to the front, the butt close to the left heel, and carry the right hand to the shank of the bayonet.

2. Draw the bayonet from the scabbard, carry and fix it on the muzzle; place the right little finger on the

butt of the cleaning-rod, and extend the left arm, lowering the left hand along the barrel.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

XXIV. 1. Raise the rifle with the left hand, lock plate to the front, carry the rifle to the right shoulder, seize it with the right hand as prescribed in shoulder arms, and press it against the shoulder with the left hand.

2. Drop the left hand quickly by the side.

Being at an order, to fix bayonet the instructor commands:

Fix—BAYONET.

One time and two motions.

XXV. 1. Face to the right once and a half on the left heel, carrying the right foot perpendicularly to the rear of the alignment, about six inches from, and at right angles with the left foot; seize promptly the rifle with the left hand below the upper band, incline the muzzle to the rear without displacing the heel of the butt, the cleaning-rod turned toward the body; carry at the same time the right hand to the shank of the bayonet.

2. Draw the bayonet from the scabbard, carry and fix it on the muzzle; face promptly to the front, seize the rifle with the right hand, and retake the position of ordered arms.

To unfix bayonet from *shoulder arms* the commands are:

Unfix—BAYONET.

One time and two motions.

XXVI. 1. Same as first motion of *fix bayonet*, Article XXIII, except the right hand unclasps the bayonet, and seizes it at the shank, thumb extended along the blade.

2. Wrest off the bayonet, return it to the scabbard, place immediately the right little finger on the butt of the cleaning-rod, and extend the left arm lowering the left hand along the barrel.

To unfix bayonet from *order arms* the commands are :

Unfix—BAYONET.

One time and two motions.

XXVII. 1. Same as first motion of *fix bayonet*, Article XXV, except the right hand unclasps the bayonet, and seizes it at the shank, thumb extended along the blade.

2. Wrest off the bayonet, return it to the scabbard, face promptly to the front, seize the rifle with the right hand, and retake the position of ordered arms.

Inspection of Arms.

XXVIII. Being at ordered arms and having the bayonet in the scabbard, if the instructor wishes to cause an inspection of arms, he will command :

Inspection of—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

XXIX. 1. Same as first motion, Article XXV.

2. Same as second motion, Article XXV.

The instructor will then inspect, in succession, the rifle of each man, commencing on the right. Each, as the instructor reaches him, will raise smartly his rifle with his right hand, seize it with the left between the guide-sight and lower band, the lock to the front, the left hand at the height of the chin, the rifle opposite the left eye. The instructor will take it with the right hand at the handle, and after inspecting it will return it to the man, who will receive it back with the right hand, and replace it in the position of ordered arms.

Charge—BAYONET.

One time and two motions.

XXX. 1. Raise the rifle slightly with the right hand and make a half-face to the right on the left heel ; place the hollow of the right foot opposite to, and three inches from the left heel, the feet square ; seize the rifle at the same time with the left hand a little below the lower band.

2. Bring down the rifle with both hands, the barrel uppermost, the left elbow against the body ; seize the small of the stock at the same time with the right hand, which will be supported against the hip ; the point of the bayonet as high as the eye.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

XXXI. 1. Throw up the rifle briskly with the left hand in facing to the front ; place it against the right shoulder, barrel to the front ; turn the right hand so as

embrace the guard, slide the left hand to the hight of the shoulder, the right arm nearly extended.

2. Drop the left hand quickly by the side.

Trail—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

XXXII. 1. The same as the first motion of *order arms*.

2. Incline the muzzle slightly to the front, the butt to the rear and about four inches from the ground. The right hand supported at the hip, will so hold the rifle that the rear rank men may not touch with their bayonets the men in the front rank.

Shoulder—ARMS.

XXXIII. 1. At the command *shoulder*, raise the rifle perpendicularly in the right hand, the little finger in rear of the barrel ; at the command *arms*, execute what has been prescribed for the *shoulder* from the position of *order arms*.

Secure—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

XXXIV. 1. The same as the first motion of *support arms*, except with the right hand seize the rifle at the small of the stock.

2. Turn the rifle with both hands, the barrel to the front ; bring it opposite the left shoulder, the butt against the hip, the thumb as high as the chin ; the rifle erect and detached from the shoulder, the left fore-arm against the rifle.

3. Reverse the rifle, pass it under the left arm, the left hand remaining at the head of the lever, the little finger resting against the hip, the right hand falling at the same time by the side.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

XXXV. 1. Raise the rifle with the left hand, and seize it with the right hand at the small of the stock. The rifle erect and detached from the shoulder, the butt against the hip, the left fore-arm along the piece.

2. The same as the second motion of *shoulder arms from a support*.

3. The same as the third motion of *shoulder arms from a support*.

Right shoulder shift—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

XXXVI. 1. Detach the rifle perpendicularly from the shoulder with the right hand, and seize it with the left just above the guide-sight, raise the rifle, the left hand at the height of the shoulder and four inches from it; place, at the same time, the right hand on the butt, the beak between the first two fingers, the other two fingers under the butt plate.

2. Quit the rifle with the left hand, raise and place it on the right shoulder with the right hand, the lock-plate upward; let fall at the same time the left hand by the side.

*Shoulder—ARMS.**One time and two motions.*

XXXVII. 1. Raise the rifle perpendicularly by extending the right arm to its full length, barrel to the rear; at the same time seize the rifle with the left hand just above the guide-sight.

2. Quit the butt with the right hand, which will immediately embrace the guard, lower the rifle to the position of shoulder arms, slide up the left hand to the height of the shoulder, the fingers extended and closed; drop the left hand by the side.

The men being at support arms, the instructor will sometimes cause rifles to be brought to the right shoulder. To this effect he will command:

*Right shoulder, shift—ARMS.**One time and three motions.*

XXXVIII. 1. Seize the rifle with the right hand, below and near the left fore-arm, place the left hand under the butt, the heel of the butt between the first two fingers.

2. Turn the rifle with the left hand, the lock-plate upward; carry it to the right shoulder, the left hand still holding the butt, the muzzle elevated; hold the rifle in this position.

3. Place the right hand upon the butt as is prescribed, Article XXXVI, and let fall the left hand by the side.

*Support—ARMS.**One time and two motions.*

XXXIX. 1. The same as the first motion of *shoulder arms*, Article XXXVII.

2. Turn the rifle with both hands, the barrel to the front, carry it opposite the left shoulder, slip the right hand to the small of the stock, place the left fore-arm extended on the breast.

3. Drop the right hand quickly by the side.

*Arms—AT WILL.**One time and one motion.*

XL. At this command carry the rifle at pleasure on either shoulder, with one or both hands, the muzzle elevated.

*Shoulder—ARMS.**One time and one motion.*

XLI. At this command retake quickly the position of shoulder arms.

XLII. The squad being at an *order arms*, and each rank having called off by twos, arms will be stacked in the following manner:

*Stack—ARMS.**One time and five motions.*

XLIII. 1. Each No. 2 of the front rank will pass his rifle before him, seize it with his left hand at the

head of the lever, and incline it diagonally across his body, so as to bring the muzzle just beyond his right shoulder, the butt about ten inches from the ground, the barrel to the rear.

2. Each No. 2 of the rear rank will with his right hand raise and turn his rifle, the barrel to the right, and, inclining the muzzle forward, rest the shank of his bayonet on that of his file-leader; he will then relinquish his rifle to his file-leader, who will seize it with his right hand at the lower band, keeping the butt of the rifle to the rear.

3. Each No. 1 of the front rank will with his right hand raise and turn his rifle, the barrel to the front, and, inclining it across his body, place the shank of his bayonet above and between the shanks of the other two bayonets, retaining his hold of the rifle with the right hand, below and near the lower band, the butt ten inches from the ground; taking care not to insert the muzzle of his rifle between the bayonets of the other two.

4. No. 2 of the front rank will, by a smart extension of the right arm, throw the butt of the rear rank man's rifle about twenty-six inches to the front; the two file-leaders will then rest the butts of the three rifles on the ground at the same time; No. 1 placing the butt of his own rifle between his feet, and No. 2 the butt of his rifle just outside and a little to the rear of his left toe.

5. Each odd numbered man of the rear rank will transfer his rifle to his left hand, the barrel to the front, slope it forward, place it on the stack, stepping off to the front with his left foot.

The file-closers will give their rifles to No. 2 of the front rank, who will place them on the stack.

The stacks will be aligned from the right, by the command "such (2d or 3d) stack out," "such (2d or 3d)

stack in," when No. 2 of the stack indicated, seizing the bayonet of the front rifle, will place the butt out, or draw it in, as directed.

If ranks have been broken in order to rest, the squad will be called to attention, and arms will be resumed by the following commands :

Prepare to Take Arms.

XLIV. At this command the rifles of the file-closers will be passed to them by No. 2 of the front rank, and each No. 1 of the rear rank will step forward with his left foot, seize his rifle with his left hand, withdraw it from the stack, and take the position of *order arms*.

Take—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

XLV. 1. At this command each No. 2 of the front rank will seize his own rifle with his left hand, and that of No. 2 of the rear rank, which is the rifle in front, with his right hand, both rifles at the lower band. No. 1 of the front rank will seize his own rifle just below the lower band.

2. These two men will raise up the stack, close the butts of the rifles together, and disengage the bayonets ; No. 2 of the rear rank will receive his rifle with his right hand, and these three men will then come to *order arms*.

RULES FOR CLEANING COLT'S RIFLE.

IN ORDINARY CLEANING.

1. Set the hammer at half-cock, press down the base-pin catch (seen on the left in front of the chambers) with the left hand, draw the base-pin with the right hand, and remove the cylinder.

2. Drive out the key, and raise the lever till the screw is opposite the hole in the frame; turn out the screw, remove the lever and hammer, and turn out the barrel. Care should be taken to remove the lever before turning out the barrel.

3. Wash the cylinder and barrel with warm water, dry and oil them thoroughly, then replace the parts.

TO CLEAN ALL THE PARTS.

1. Set the hammer at half-cock, press down the base-pin catch with the left hand, draw the base-pin with the right, and remove the cylinder.

2. Turn out the tang and rear guard-screws, and remove the stock.

3. Turn out the remaining guard-screws, and remove the guard.

4. Turn out the screw, detach the spring from the stirrup, and remove the main spring.

5. Turn out the sear spring screw from the under side of the frame, and remove the sear spring. [For shot gun and 56-100ths calibre arms, the sear spring is attached to the guard, and need not be removed.]

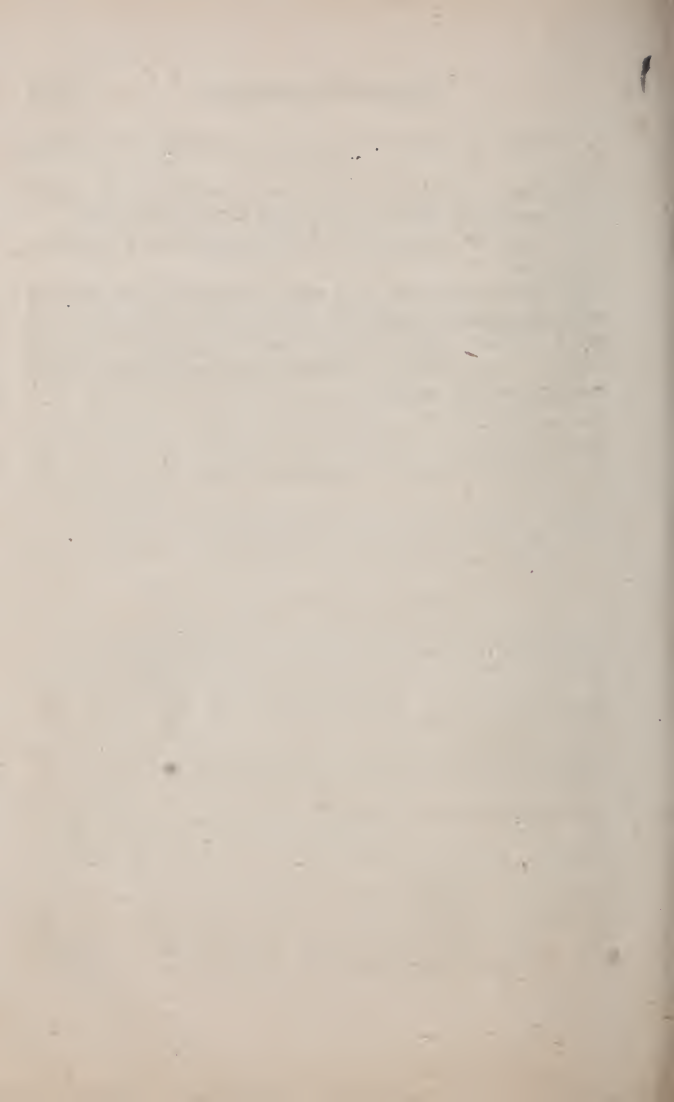
6. Turn out the screw, and remove the trigger.

7. Turn out the bolt screw, and remove the tumbler cap.

8. Turn out the tumbler screw, *drive the tumbler out of the hammer*, the bolt and hand can then be removed.

9. Turn out the base-pin screw, and remove the base-pin catch.

10. Drive out the key, and raise the lever till the screw is opposite the hole in the frame, turn out the screw, remove the lever and rammer, and turn out the barrel. Care should be taken to remove the lever before turning out the barrel.



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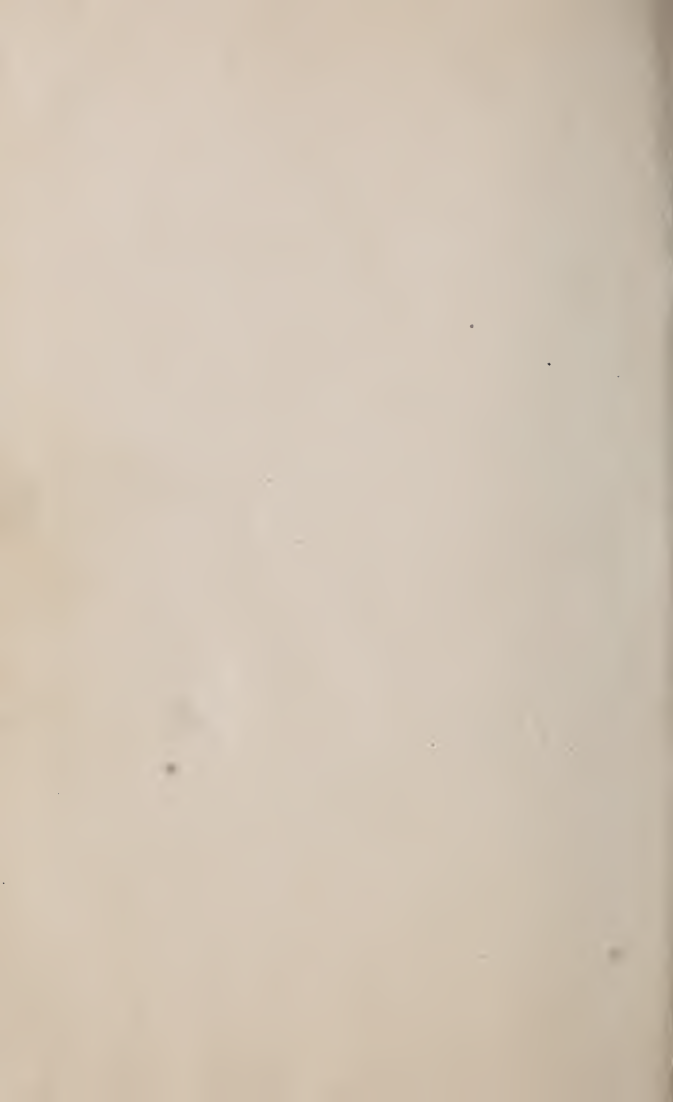
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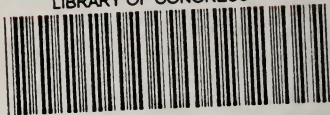
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